

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

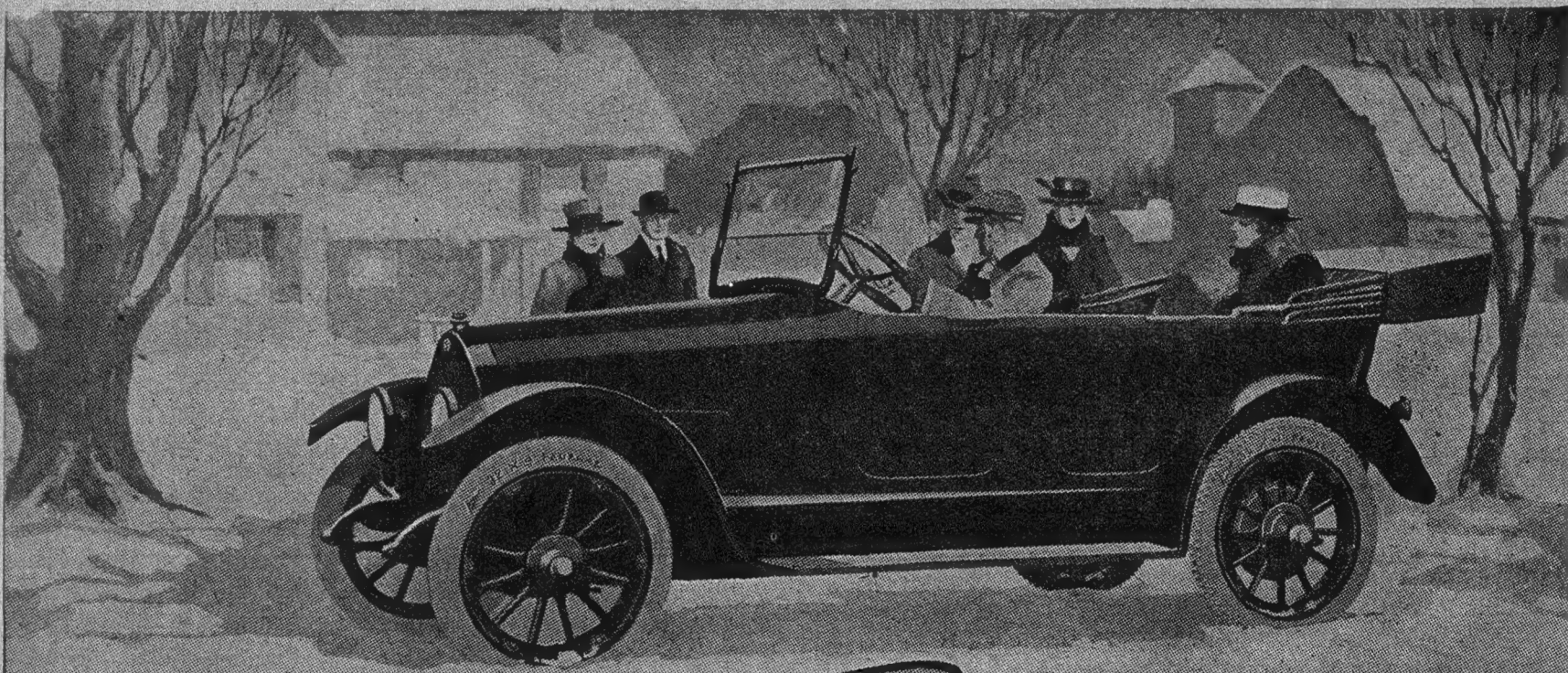
November 21, 1917

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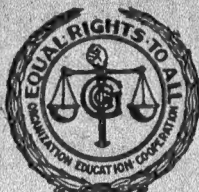
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

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The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

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November 21

No. 47

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



Women helped with the 1917 crop. They did a great deal more to get it safely harvested than some of the food exhorters give them credit for. Everywhere you go throughout the west you find women and girls who did practically a man's work in the harvest field and even in hauling. But that is not all. There are quite a number of farms in the west that are owned and operated by women. During a short trip through Alberta recently the household editor heard of no less than 22 women farmers in that province. There are doubtless many more, both there and in the other provinces. Near Oak Lake, Manitoba, there are two women farmers who are making a splendid success of a stock farm. The story of what they have accomplished appears in this issue. It is a story of persistent, intelligent effort that is well worth reading.

Good Seed is the first essential of a good crop. The best seed in the world is within your reach. On page 43 of this issue will be found full instructions for securing some of Seager Wheeler's Red Bobs, Kitchener or Marquis wheat, Victory oats and Canadian Thorpe barley. Red Fife wheat, Banner oats and O.A.C. 21 barley, all of the best strains, are also available to you. This is a proposition that it will pay you to investigate.

The Christmas Number of The Guide is going to be the best ever. It promises to be larger than any previous issue and will contain articles by some of the best known writers and thinkers in Canada. The cover will be especially attractive. It will show a prairie winter scene, which has been painted for us by a well-known western artist. It will be splendidly illustrated throughout. As usual it will appear the first week in December.

The Victory Loan was started off in Winnipeg by a monster procession which passed near The Guide office. Brass bands, regiments of soldiers, long lines of private citizens with banners, returned soldiers and many relatives of

soldiers that will never return, all took part in the procession. Practically every person, both in cities and in the country, will be canvassed for a subscription to the loan before November 30. Many city firms are making arrangements so that their employees may take one or more bonds each and pay for them out of their savings during the next few months. But the success of the loan in the west depends much on the response of the farmers. Some, unfortunately, have had poor crops and will be unable to help, but there are many who are in a position to invest a considerable amount. There can be no better investment.

The Guide reaches one out of every three English-speaking farm families in the prairie provinces. That is a pretty good "batting average," as the baseball fans would put it. But the circulation should be greater still and we are not going to let up for a minute until the 50,000 mark is passed. Did it ever occur to you that the best thing you can do to help The Guide and the principles for which it stands is to get your neighbor to subscribe for it? There are in every neighborhood homes to which The Guide should be going and to which it is not now a weekly visitor. The large present circulation is due mostly to the efforts of readers who have taken this method of helping along the farmers' cause. The opportunity for such good work still exists. Lend a hand.

Canada's food controller says the question of food for the Allies is now of supreme importance. There is a shortage of fats, oils, and bacon. The task of the United States will be to supply her own army (it will be an immense one by next fall) and keep France and Italy going. Canada must provide for Great Britain. Canada can only do this by the most careful conservation of her agricultural productive power. At the meeting of the Western Canada Livestock Union at Regina, last week strong resolutions were passed dealing with this and the livestock feed situation. Both are covered in this issue.

CONTRIBUTIONS ON HOME CONVENIENCES INVITED

Many new farm homes have been built on the prairie in the last year or two, and The Guide would like to receive contributions regarding the way in which some of these have been supplied with the conveniences usually found only in city homes. In many houses water systems have been installed. With some, pressure is supplied by the pneumatic system, others by an elevated tank. Some of the systems have been installed by the farmers themselves, others by companies, who sent experts to install their equipment. How are these different systems working? The Guide will publish contributions based on experience with the different systems, in order that the advantages or defects of each may be made known to readers in general, many of whom intend building homes and installing water systems next year.

In a large number of prairie homes electric lighting systems have been installed during the last year or two. How are these working? What did they cost? Are they economical? What does it cost to operate them per year? Contributions on the subject are invited for publication in the pages of The Guide. All contributions published will be paid for at the usual rate.



THE WRONG and THE RIGHT

WAY

in constructing artificial teeth makes a great difference in your appearance.

Note the change in above face when teeth are properly made. Therefore choose a dentist who has had a wide experience and one who will study your expression and requirements.

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DR. GLASGOW'S
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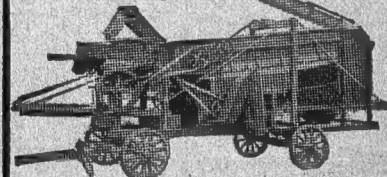
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where you get the best in any form of dental work, whether it be extracting, filling or replacing lost teeth with or without a plate.

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Saves Time—Money—Labor. Be independent of the gang. Keep your farm free of weeds. Do your threshing when you please, with a 6 to 12 h.p. Engine and the Wonderful Light-Running Gilson Thresher. Furnished with or without Blower. Send for full particulars. GILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD. Dept. 3 Winnipeg, Man. 43

The annual meeting of the Souris district association will be held at Napinka on the evening of November 28. No doubt matters of vast importance in the near future will be discussed, and local officers should see that their associations are represented. This is the only notification many of them will receive, as only a few locals have yet reported to the district secretary.



Plan NOW For Next Season

Get the utmost power from your tractor, automobile, gas engine or motorcycle. Begin to add to the life of your motor. Multiply its operating power. Eliminate carbon annoyances. Use En-ar-co White Rose Gasoline for gasoline powered tractors (or En-ar-co National Light Oil for kerosene powered tractors) and En-ar-co National Motor Oil.

Read This Advice of Farm Experts

No engine manufacturer will contradict the statement that more gasoline motors are ruined by being burned out through insufficient or faulty lubrication, which means lack of oil or the use of improper oil, than through any other cause. In reality, lubrication is the life of the mechanism. Friction must be eliminated to prevent wear, and in no case is this more true than of gasoline engines. Effective service can be expected from any reputable make of gasoline engine if it is properly cared for. Poor results are certain with the best and highest-priced engine that money can buy if the requirements of lubrication are not observed.—
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National Motor Oil White Rose Gasoline

And Other Petroleum Products

The Better the Lubricant The Better the Motor

And there is only one "better lubricant"
En-ar-co National Motor Oil

Without lubrication the most expensive motor is as lifeless as the raw material from which it was made. Faulty lubrication will soon return it to its native value—a few cents per pound as scrap. But *efficient lubrication* will endow it with pulsating life. It will give it an energy that answers to your will and performs the tasks you dictate. An En-ar-co lubricated motor will continue its service more efficiently and beyond the life of motors using ordinary oils.

Uniform Motor Fuel Insures Uniform Power

Power is the "big word" in farm production—
En-ar-co White Rose Gasoline IS power

Upon your selection of motor fuel depends the motor's degree of driving force. But to be efficient, this force must be continuous and uniform. Just as human energy is dependent upon foods that supply vitality, so is your motor's best efforts dependent upon the vitality of its fuel. En-ar-co White Rose Gasoline is the accepted standard of highest power on thousands of farms today.

Farmers who operate kerosene tractors find an equal measure of power in En-ar-co National Light Oil. And because of the satisfaction they derive from En-ar-co unusual quality they select these other petroleum products:

**En-ar-co Motor Grease
En-ar-co Black Beauty Axle Grease
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**En-ar-co Satisfaction May be Yours. Send in the Coupon
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Lubrication and Power Problems.**

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You'll Find it
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on the items I have marked.
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I use.....gals. motor oil per year. I use.....gals. kerosene per year.
I use.....lbs. axle grease per year. I use.....gals. tractor oil per year.

My Name is.....

Address.....

Postoffice..... Province.....

Tear or Cut Out—Mail Today

NOTE: This can will not be sent unless
you give make of your auto or tractor.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 21, 1917

SUPPORT FARMERS' CANDIDATES

Now that nomination day has passed it is definitely known who are the candidates in the various constituencies. There are not nearly as many representatives of the organized farmers in the field as it was hoped a few months ago there would be. At that time there was every prospect of a political battle between the two old parties and the Western farmers were heartily sick of both. Had such a party fight ensued the farmers would have nominated their own candidate in practically every constituency and would undoubtedly have elected a large number of them. Following the formation of the Union Government very great pressure was brought to bear by both organizations to unite upon Union candidates. It is true the two old parties got together in most constituencies, but in so doing they generally took care to have the farmers' candidate squeezed out. The result is that there are only comparatively few farmers' candidates left in the field. It is in the best interests of the organized farmers that every one of these candidates should be elected with a good majority regardless of whether or not the Union Government is returned to power. The present truce on economic and party questions will not last after the conclusion of the war. The farmers will find they have just as much and probably more reason to develop their organization and maintain its strength than ever they had in the past. For this reason it is highly important that they should have some representatives in the next parliament who will be able to place before the House the demands of the West and the economic handicaps under which the Western farmer labors. If the Western farmers are true to their best interests they will at least see that every representative of their own who is in the field is elected.

CONSCRIPTION AND PRODUCTION

Reports from the country are to the effect that the local tribunals under the Military Service Act are disallowing large numbers of claims for exemption made by farmers and farmers' sons. A still further appeal can be made to the central tribunal in each province and a final appeal to the central authorities at Ottawa. In view of the imperative necessity for greater food production there was a general impression abroad that few, if any, men would be conscripted for the army from the farms of Canada. Farmers or farmers' sons, as men, are no more entitled to exemption than any other men, but as food producers when food is as great an essential as soldiers, it seems to be of absolutely vital importance that no farmers should be taken into the army. We have absolutely unimpeachable evidence that more food is required, in fact we are told by authorities whom we must believe that unless the food supply is increased victory cannot be guaranteed to the Allied armies. This being the case it is impossible to understand the policy of refusing exemption to farmers and farmers' sons. Unless these exemptions are allowed there will be many farms not operating, the acreage of thousands of others will be reduced and livestock will be sold off because there will be no person to take care of it. In the interests of greater production some clear understanding should be had immediately, else there will be a great decrease in the production of food on the prairie farms next year. Incidentally the political situation will be profoundly affected and the chances of Union Government candidates being elected will be greatly reduced under the present conscription policy.

Nearly every member of The Grain Growers'

Guide office staff, and the majority of them are women, have purchased one or more Victory Loan bonds.

FOOD PRODUCING MACHINERY

Every pressure should be brought to bear upon the federal government to lift the duty from agricultural machinery of all kinds, particularly farm tractors. The food situation is acute. The surplus food supplies of Great Britain and France are comparatively small and the Allied armies are absolutely dependent upon Canada and the United States for their food. The shortage of labor has curtailed food production in the prairie provinces. It should not be forgotten that one farmer in the prairie provinces produces more food on the average than one farmer in any other part of the world. The only method by which the labor shortage can be alleviated is by increasing the use of labor-saving machinery, and the use will increase as the price is reduced. In the face of our national crisis it is no time to maintain the protective system, particularly on food producing machinery. Every farmers' organization in the prairie provinces should forward a serious and earnest demand to the federal government to have the duty lifted from farm machinery, and particularly farm tractors. The extensive use of the tractor is the only possible means of getting agricultural production anywhere near its maximum in the prairie provinces.

NEW PROTECTIONIST DOCTRINE

At the last session of the Dominion Parliament a subsidy of \$50,000 per year was voted to the Canadian Press Service. This is to provide for a special press telegraph service throughout twenty-four hours of the day from Halifax to Victoria. The purpose is to give Canada a better news service through its daily newspapers than has ever been possible up to the present time. Industrial Canada, the organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, declares that this is the formulation of a protectionist system for the benefit of the Canadian newspapers and says it was largely the free trade papers that petitioned for this grant. It must be a most remarkable economist who figures out this new protectionist doctrine in the manufacturers' organ. It has always been the policy of free traders that if any industry is actually deserving of governmental assistance it should receive that assistance in the way of a subsidy or bounty and not by a protective tariff. When a subsidy or bounty is given the exact figures are known by everybody and if the industry receiving it does not need it, public opinion can force its termination. In the case of a protective tariff on the other hand, it is simply a method of allowing the manufacturer to charge a high price for his product at the expense of the consumer. No one knows exactly the benefit the protective tariff gives to the industry that it protects, but it is well known that the protected industry always wants a higher tariff. If the Canadian manufacturers generally favor the bounty or subsidy system in the place of the protective tariff, we believe that free traders generally would support them. We would then know how much the manufacturers are getting and public opinion would mighty soon demand to know whether they are entitled to it or not.

CUTTING THE PACKERS' PROFITS

The Ottawa government announces that control of the packing houses is being taken over and their profits are to be taxed. No packer will be permitted to make over two per

cent. profit on his turn-over. Half the profit between seven and fifteen per cent. on his capital will be taken by the government and all profits over fifteen per cent. will be commandeered. This is good news and no person will consider the tax a very heavy one. It is to be hoped that in arriving at the profits the government will investigate thoroughly the bookkeeping system adopted by the packers. Profit or loss is often a mere matter of bookkeeping. Large profits have been hidden by many corporations through the valuation of their assets and by paying huge salaries to their chief officials.

HAVE YOU BOUGHT YOUR BOND

Elsewhere in this issue there is a full explanation of the Victory Loan and every ordinary question that can be asked is answered. Reports are to the effect that thousands of farmers are purchasing Victory Loan bonds in a considerable quantity. It should be the aim of every farmer to have one bond or more if he can afford it. Not only is it a patriotic duty to assist the government in the prosecution of the war, but it is also good business for farmers to buy Victory Loan bonds. Great Britain can only purchase food supplies in Canada to the extent that Canada loans her the money or grants her the credit for the purchase. The larger the subscription to the Victory Loan the more food will Great Britain be able to buy from Canada. And the more food Great Britain buys the better will be the price which the Western farmer will receive. Therefore every farmer who subscribes for a Victory Loan bond helps to create a good market for his farm produce.

VICTORY OVER SUBMARINE

Last week the British admiralty announced that the loss of shipping due to submarines was the lowest since the submarine warfare began. One prominent naval authority announced that the submarine had been beaten and that the construction of new shipping is far surpassing the destruction by submarines. The submarine has for some time been the greatest menace to the Allies. It has cut down shipping to such an extent as to curtail seriously the necessary food supplies. No public statement has ever been given as to the method advocated for fighting the submarines, but the British naval authorities have evidently developed a system that has conquered the German undersea boats. The greatest hope Germany has had for success has been the submarine. The Kaiser has based his chief hope on starving out Great Britain and France by the destruction of food carrying ships. If the victory over the submarine is final and complete, the reverses in Russia and Italy will be looked upon with comparative complacency.

SECURE YOUR SEED NOW

In order to ensure the highest grain production next year it is essential that all seed put in the ground should be of the highest quality obtainable. Every farmer who expects to purchase seed for next spring should look around for it immediately while the supply is plentiful. A good system that is followed by many of the best farmers is to secure a small quantity of well-bred seed every year and put it in a small plot. It multiplies rapidly and soon there is sufficient for seeding the entire farm. By maintaining this method year by year the quality of the seed is gradually improved and the result is shown in increased yields and higher grades. It is a mistake to leave the purchase of seed until near seed time.

The supply available then is limited and it is not often possible to get as good a quality. More farmers every year are sowing small plots of registered seed produced by members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. The work done by this association corresponds with that done by breeders of pure bred livestock, and breeding produces results in grain as it does in livestock. A small quantity of choice seed even at a high price is a splendid investment for every grain grower.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Nobody knows what is going on in Russia today. Civil war seems to have spread over the whole country and the Russian Empire is in a state of anarchy. Premier Kerensky, after joining forces with General Korniloff was deserted and betrayed by some of his leading followers and is now a fugitive. It is extremely difficult to understand, how Russia can put any effective fighting forces against the Germans for a long time to come. However, if they do not make separate peace with the Germans there will be little food supply for the German army from Russia. It will also be necessary for Germany to maintain a considerable army along the Russian border.

CROSSING THE ATLANTIC BY AIR

Some prominent aviation authorities in the United States are urging that the American air fleet should be taken to the firing line under its own power. If this could be accomplished successfully it would undoubtedly be a great triumph for aviation and would bring a quick and important addition to the Allies fighting forces. In making a trip from the United States to Europe by air, the longest single flight it is stated would be 1200 miles and the idea is to have the route covered by cruisers or torpedo boats to pick up the fallen. The aviation authorities estimate the loss of machines enroute would be 10 per cent. and the loss of life would be practically nothing. So rapid has been the development of air machines that no wise person would predict a failure of such an ambitious scheme. Many military authorities declare that this war will be settled in the air. The Allied forces already have predominance in air fleets and with the American contribution the advantage will become greater. Whatever may be the outcome it may be expected that American ingenuity and enterprise will not let anything stand in the way of success.

WOMEN AND FARM LABOR

Women in great numbers are carrying on farm work in Great Britain and Continental Europe. In France farming is practically in the hands of women and old men.

All the able-bodied farmers who can bear arms are defending their country against the German invaders. Some advocates of conscription declare that the places of farmers' sons who are conscripted can be taken by women in the prairie provinces. They overlook the fact that farming in Western Canada is an altogether different proposition from farming in Great Britain and Continental Europe. Probably more women worked on the farms of the prairie provinces this year than ever before and no doubt their numbers will increase. In the old countries, however, farms are very small and farming operations very intensive. The great agricultural machinery of this country is absolutely unknown on such small farms. Women cannot operate this machinery extensively because of the physical strength necessary. The women of Western Canada will do their share and more than their share, but it is useless to ask of them the impossible.

THE AUTOMOBILE AND RURAL LIFE

Nothing has done so much to reduce the loneliness and increase the social pleasure of rural life in the prairie provinces as the automobile. It has brought the men, women and children on the farms from fifteen to forty miles from the railroad within easy distance of the nearest town. It has increased ten fold the possibilities and the pleasure of social visitation among neighbors. It has brought to the women of the rural districts an opportunity to meet and become acquainted with her neighbors that nothing else could have

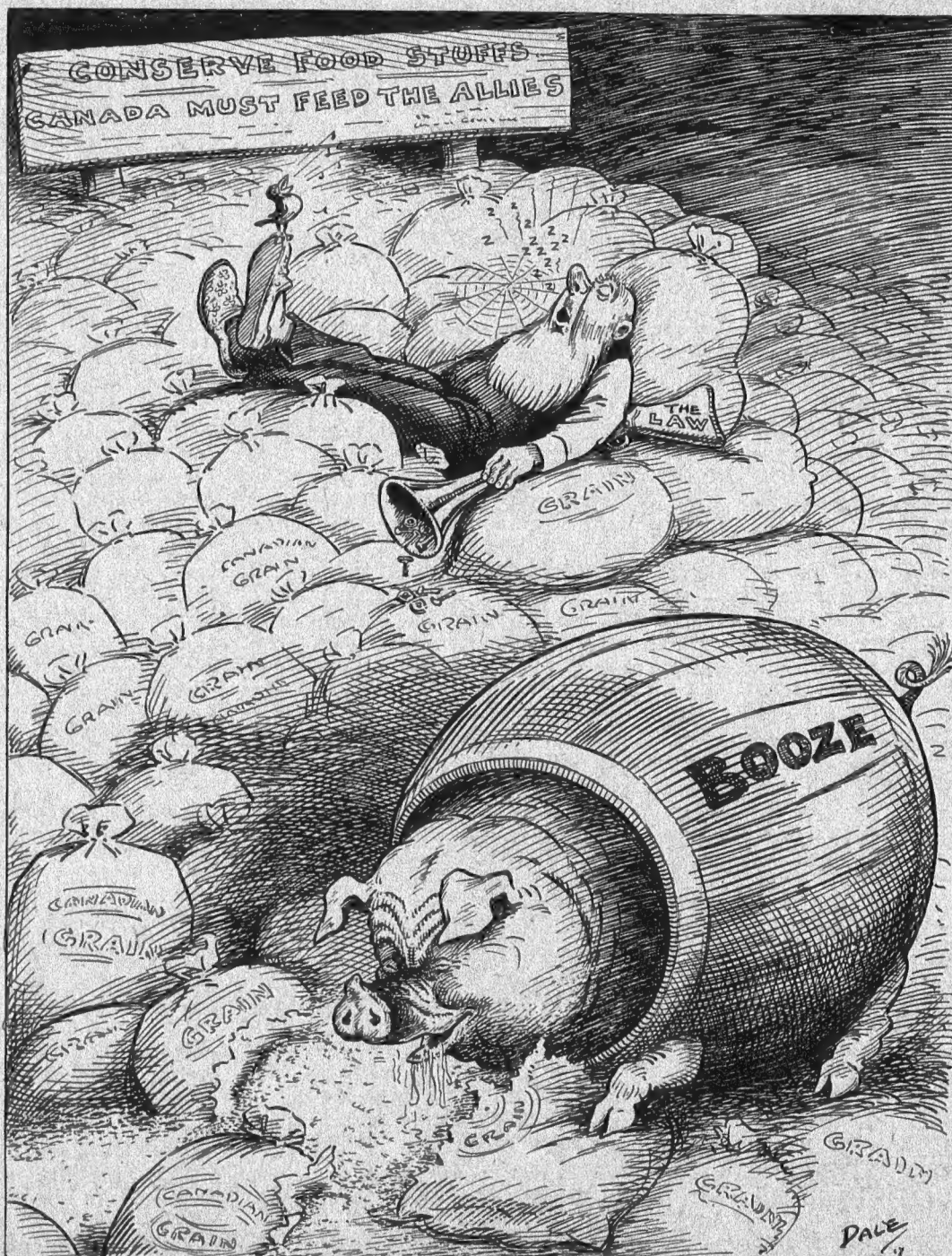
made possible. Instead of being a luxury on the farm, the automobile has become one of the greatest necessities. A large volume might easily be written of the many benefits, both from a social and a business standpoint, which the automobile brings to the farmer and his family. The automobile and the rural telephones have combined to annihilate the wide-spread distances between neighbors and between the farm and the railway throughout this great prairie country. The combination of the two has made farm life more pleasant and more contented and has brought the farm within reach of modern entertainment and modern conveniences that were not possible ten years ago. The automobile and the telephone will go hand in hand to encourage a greater development of contented and prosperous farm homes in the future.

The latest reports from Italy are that the Italian army has made a stand and is holding the enemy in check. Apparently the chief cause of the Italian reverses was internal dissensions among the Italian people. It is predicted by well informed war correspondents that a revolution is quite possible in Italy that will overthrow the monarchy. The spirit of democracy seems to be growing everywhere. If it penetrates Germany and develops into a revolution undoubtedly it will encourage an early peace. So long as the German people are united behind the Kaiser, it will be a long time yet before victory is won by the Allies.

A statement appeared in these columns a few weeks ago that the Union Government had been endorsed by the leaders of the organized farmers in all the three prairie provinces. It should be pointed out that no official action has been taken by the associations endorsing either party. A number of the leaders have individually endorsed the government, while others have made no pronouncement. In Alberta the leaders of the U.F.A. have taken no action either for or against the government.

While the food controller is making an effort to bring down the price of food, or at least to keep it from going higher, and the fuel controller is doing the same thing with fuel, there is great opportunity for regulation in other directions. The price of boots and shoes has been climbing so that they are beginning to be somewhat of a luxury and clothing is going up at the same rate. The next thing we need is a clothing controller.

Among the subscribers to Victory Loan bonds are those who individually have taken well up towards half a million dollars worth. There are a lot of men in Canada of great wealth who should pay more in taxes than they do. The government should conscript some of their wealth.



ASLEEP ON THE JOB

Two Successful Women Farmers

The Forward Sisters, of Oak Lake, Man., are Successful Farmers and Stock Raisers

By Mary P. McCallum

It is not many years since the idea was popular that women were not capable of taking responsible positions and carrying on business projects successfully. Certainly the least possible thing for a woman to do, it was thought, was to farm. Today there are many women who are accepting the responsibility of farming in the west. Their farming includes every kind from running a small poultry plant to operating an immense grain and stock farm. Though the women who manage and actually operate farms are few as yet, there are some who are doing it and no one can say that they are not successful in this venture.

One of the most pleasant afternoons I have spent for some time was on the farm of the Misses Jane and Mabel Forward, near Oak Lake, Manitoba. Nearly 13 years ago their father died and left a sandy farm in a poor farming district to his two daughters. Never did it occur to the young Forward girls that they could do otherwise than continue operating the farm. They had always been used to an active out-door life so the actual operation of a half-section farm held little to be feared by them. The next spring the two girls proceeded to prepare for the spring work. In those days there was little to make farming anything but the most difficult and heavy work, but from that spring of 1905 to the present time they care-

Shorthorn cows, Beda, has been many times a prize-winner at the local fairs in that part of the country. The Misses Forward own a half interest in Gallant Sailor, a splendid, well-known Shorthorn bull purchased from the Melvor stock farm at Virden. They have more than 75 head of stock, 25 of them being registered Shorthorns. This year there are a large number of young calves. In all previous years they sold the spring calves in the fall. This year they are seriously contemplating wintering the young calves, putting them out to graze next summer and selling them next fall at what they expect will be almost double the price they would bring now. The only serious objection they entertain to the project is the difficulty of securing a hired man to assist with the extra work the venture will necessitate.

They own a half section of land, but to secure sufficient pasture land and hay meadow for their growing herd of stock they rent a section and three-quarters. This summer they put up 150 tons of hay, so they feel in happy circumstances to winter their large herd of cattle.

They have about 20 head of horses. They are convinced to their entire satisfaction that the Clydesdale is the best all-round horse for farm purposes. Their Clydesdales have a Pinto strain which makes them well known in the west. Indeed, A. E. Jager, a horse buyer from Saskatoon, never fails to try and secure some of the Forwards' Pinto Clydesdales in each shipment. There were four colts this year. They are recognized as being the best of this season's colts in that part of the country. In spite of the large amount of work they must of necessity accomplish these busy women farmers are not too busy to make genuine pets of their colts.

Nor are they too busy with the larger and more remunerative branches of farming to fail to have a large flock of poultry. They have one of the finest flocks of turkeys to be seen anywhere. Last year their flock netted them more than \$100. They also only raise enough pigs for their own use. Miss Jane doesn't like pigs or the work connected with them, so as yet they have not attempted to go into pig-raising with a view to supplementing their finances.

System the Secret of Success

When asked the secret of their success they quickly answered that system was the secret of all success in farming. Nothing is ever done without due consideration and planning. No impetuous and unconsidered business is ever done by them. In arranging their working schedule they plan on the basis that all work and no play makes Jack a

dull boy. In the winter no work is done after six o'clock. The evenings must be free for leisure, enjoyment and reading. They firmly believe that to live long and be well one must take care of one's self. Two hours are always taken at noon, and after lunch they enjoy a good rest. Every labor-saving device that will eliminate the more difficult work is installed when it can be afforded. A gasoline engine pumps the water, runs the crusher and fanning mill and saws the wood. A huge pile of wood for winter use was carefully and



Part of the Flock of 100 Turkeys Raised this Year

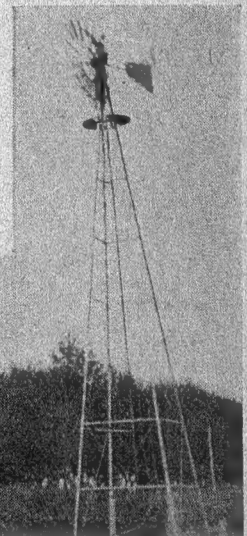
neatly piled at the back of the yard. This year an automobile was added to the modern devices on the farm of these enterprising women farmers. It is a time and money saver, its owners enthusiastically declare.

After being escorted about the farm and shown the undeniable proofs that women can be successful farmers I was taken to the comfortable farm house, sheltered by the trees and situated at the end of a lane of maples. Here we met the cheery, happy mother of these farmer women. She is a little wippet of a woman who long before her marriage came from England. She it is who can entertain one with the fascinating tales of pioneer days, for when she came to the Forward farm on her marriage there was little but hope for a better day that made life worth living. She beams with eyes filled with hero worship on her splendid girls who are pioneering in a new profession for women. She radiates enthusiasm and interest in the least detail of the work about the farm, and when one observes the happy circumstances and the health and satisfaction to be gained from such an occupation as theirs one wonders that more women have not long ago left the nerve-racking and tedious strain of other lines of work for the open air and freedom of farm life.

Still Greater Success in Store.

The Misses Jane and Mabel Forward were born on the farm that is now theirs. They trudged over the sand-hill to the little rural Lansdowne school and as they are now showing their neighbors how to farm so did they then lead in many of the activities of rural school life in those pioneer days. Every foot of the farm is dear to them and cherished by them. The eyes of the entire community have been focussed on them for the last 15 years. Some saw only ignoble failure for them; others doubted; but those who knew them were assured that they would make a success. They have done an inestimable service to Canadian womanhood in proving women's capability to farm, one which only those with the most persevering steadfastness could ever have achieved. They have accomplished little short of the wonderful, but with the improved conditions of farming and farm life there is every reason to believe that the success of their venture is just beginning.

Canadian women are becoming more interested every day in the possibilities of farming as a vocation for women. The Forward sisters' farm at Oak Lake will ever stand as a monument of achievement in that line.



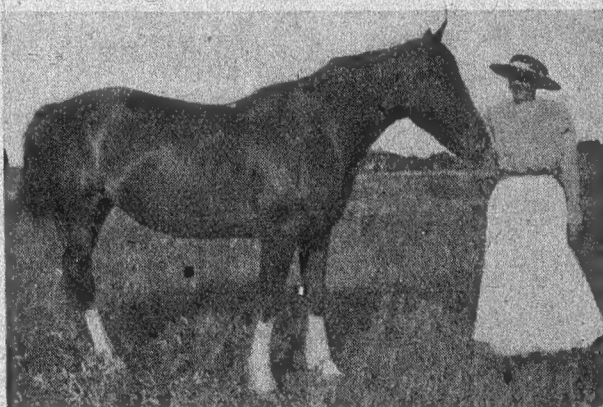
The Splendid Driver, which was also a Great Pet, has been sold and replaced by an Auto.

fully planned their work, until today they are counted among the most successful farmers to the south of Oak Lake.

Miss Jane Forward, although the younger of the two sisters, is the virtual manager of the farm. Those who have had business negotiations with her know her to be a shrewd and careful business woman. Her business friends know her to be exact in purchasing her money's worth. They recognize the fact that she knows her business thoroughly and knows as well as the most successful stock and horse buyer what her money will buy in horse flesh or in stock. There is no possibility of their driving a close bargain with her for all who do attempt it fail and leave her with an increased respect and admiration for her integrity and shrewdness.

Breeders of Pure-bred Shorthorns

The Forward farm is situated about eight miles south of Oak Lake. Those who are familiar with the country will recognize that it lies in the sand-hill belt, a country not suited to grain raising particularly but ideally suited to stock raising. When the Misses Forward first took charge of the farm they endeavored against odds to raise wheat as the chief farm product. Gradually they accumulated more stock and grew less wheat, until this year they did not grow any. They did, however, put about 100 acres in oats and barley from which they harvested more than 1,900 bushels of grain. Each year they go more extensively into stock raising. Many of the farmers in that district are breeders of shorthorn cattle, and in the Misses Forward are raising them with splendid success. One of their



Scenes on the Farm of the Misses Forward, near Oak Lake, Man. Left, a few of the Shorthorn Cattle. Right, the Farm Home Showing the Planted Shelter Belt. Above, Miss Jane Forward and one of her Horses.

Hearts and Hazards

Dame Rumor Gets Busy and Adds a Finishing Touch

By Edwin Baird

Part IV.

A young ne'er-do-well, Harris Satterlee by name, passed along the street in front of the Jefferson Hotel while the semi-unconscious Henkel was being carried therefrom. Beholding this procession, he paused to enquire: "What's up?" Blackie proved uncommunicative, but the negro footman had no such taciturnity in his nature. Directly the taxicab had departed, he explained with gusto, illustrating his discourse with gesticulation.

"Big man, name 'Mist' Abbott, sail into 'is Chicago generman wif both fists. Chicago generman ain't done nothin', 'tall. Mist' Abbott pow 'ful big man, an'—"

"But what did the other man do?"

"He ain't done nothin'," repeated the negro with emphasis. "He standin' in hotel, talkin' peaceful, when bang! Mist' Abbott bust 'im in de eye and fotch 'im a pow'ful clip on de jaw. Chicago generman ain't stan' no chance, a tall. You ast me, I say it come fum cussedness." . . . The negro narrated subsequent events with similar lucidity and Satterlee went his way musing.

At a corner saloon he recounted the happening, with a decorative touch of his own, to the bartender. This gentleman, likewise embellishing, repeated it to all of his patrons that night. Each of these told another and these told others still and everyone enriched it according to his fancy.

Thus, on the following afternoon, Gertrude heard that Ben Abbott had followed Mr. Henkel to the Jefferson Hotel, had there assaulted him with brass knuckles and had kicked him repeatedly while he lay prone. The attack was wholly unprovoked. Henkel was going peacefully about his business, with enmity to none, when Ben, without warning, rushed murderously upon him. So ferocious was he indeed that four men were needed to drag him from his prostrate victim, and even then he had continued to spout profane epithets, shrieking madly: "Let me kill him!"

Ordinarily Gertrude would have laughed at this blood-curdling absurdity, but in her present mind she was willing to believe anything of Ben. She swallowed the garbled gossip whole, concluded he had gone insane with jealousy, and, far from being disposed to laughter, she flamed with blazing hatred.

This upflare, not cooling, found a satisfactory outlet that evening when her father came home from his office. She ran to meet him at the door and her eyes were flashing and her small fists were clenched till the knuckles stood out white.

"Dad," she stamped, without preliminary, "you've got to discharge that—person!"

"What's this?" gasped Sage, swept off his feet by the tempestuous greeting. "Which person? What do you mean?"

"I m-mean that c-owardly bully," she rushed on, struggling to control her quivering voice—"Ben Abbott! It's disgraceful! I never heard of such a thing! He's the lowest, cruelest, most miserable man that ever lived and if you don't d-dismiss him instantly—I-I—" She was forced to stop. Her voice, rising shrilly, had escaped from all restraint.

"I see now what's wrong," said her father. "Possibly if you had heard the truth—"

"I have heard the truth!" she raged, unable to keep still upon this allusion. "It's you who've been misinformed. And anyway he's twice as big as poor Mr. Henkel and three times as strong, and nothing could excuse his cowardly conduct—nothing!"

"He must have had some reason—"

"Reason?" she screamed. "Is there any reason for breaking a man's nose with brass knuckles and kicking his face when he's lying helpless at your feet, and jumping up and down on his chest, and—Did he give any reason for that? Did he show one single cause for almost killing Mr. Henkel?"

"I have it on good authority," replied her father, "that none of these things occurred. Only one blow was struck and it was all over."

There now came a lull in hostilities, due to the arrival of Mrs. Sage. Brought hither in alarm by her daughter's piercing tone she managed to effect a temporary cessation, but the storm broke out afresh at dinner.

"Dad," began Gertrude, who had acquired a semblance of calm by now, "are you going to discharge Ben Abbott?"

"Why, no. Why should I?"

"Then you don't believe he's acted in a way so utterly disgraceful—"

"Certainly not. Fact is, I feel like commending him. I think he did a praiseworthy job."

"And you can say that!" Gertrude's anger, temporarily quiescent, was beginning to boil again.

"Why not? This scoundrel he thrashed is thoroughly worthless. Besides, I'm quite convinced he had a good reason for thrashing him."

"Do you know what his reason was?"

"No. I didn't ask him, and he volunteered no information. In fact, he hasn't mentioned the affair at all. I only heard of it indirectly."

"And what did you hear?" asked Gertrude, restraining herself with a perceptible effort.

"I heard that it all sprang from something Henkel said. Ben overheard him."

"Then you think—" she hesitated a moment, afraid of her voice—"you think just because Mr. Henkel said something Ben Abbott didn't like that was cause enough—"

"Now see here!" cut in her father, lowering his knife and fork. This discussion has gone far

noticed of late that Ben was in low spirits, and, never supposing that his depression was due to anything antedating the quarrel, she resolved to intercede.

"Ben," she said to him on this evening, "don't you think if you went to Gertrude and explained, or maybe apologized, you might end all this disagreeable feeling?"

He was working in his garden at the time, a spot that received his initial attention every day when he returned from work, and she waited anxiously for his answer while he hoed the tomato plants.

"Explain what, mother? I haven't the slightest idea why Gertrude is cross with me. And besides," he added, extracting a weed and tossing it into the alley, "I couldn't explain or apologize if I wanted to—or knew how or why I should do either. She wouldn't let me. I met her on the street today and when I spoke to her she looked the other way."

"I think, dear," said his mother, gently, "it's because of your—because of the unpleasantness at the Jefferson that night."

"No; that's not it. She snubbed me twice before I went to the Jefferson."

"Then why—" began Mrs. Abbott, very puzzled, and suddenly stopped. A light was breaking upon her. "Ben," she asked sharply, "haven't you heard what's happened at the Sages?"

He was stooping in the act of pulling another weed, but he abandoned the task to look up with a natural inquiry: "Why, no; what's happened there?"

Her dismay was pitiable.

"Why, I thought of course you knew. I'm sorry—I shouldn't have spoken—if I'd only known—" She paused in confusion, unable, it seemed, to disembarass herself.

"What's happened, Mother?" he asked quietly.

"Ben, I see a big tomato worm on the vine behind you. Don't you think—"

"I think," he said slowly, without noticing the worm, "I begin to understand Gertrude is angry because I knocked Henkel down, and she wants me to—But what does she want me to do? I can't apologise to Henkel—he's probably in jail by now—and I wouldn't anyway, even if I could. And if I go to her house she won't see me; and so what can I do?"

Mrs. Abbott, recognizing the futility of further dissembling, suggested:

"You might tell her father, Ben,

exactly what caused the quarrel. I hear she has accused you of striking Henkel without provocation, simply because he was smaller than you. Of course I don't believe—"

"Who told you that?" he demanded.

"Well," smiling faintly, "it didn't come from a very authoritative source. The grocer's boy told me."

"Do you know who told him?"

"The Lytton's chauffeur, he said. The Murrays' gardener told the chauffeur and the gardener heard it from Mrs. Nolan's parlor maid. That's as far back as I can trace it."

Ben flung his hoe down and stared at the freshly turned earth. So this thing had spread all over the town without his hearing a word of it! He alone, apparently, had been unaware of what everybody else had known for days . . . After a pause he heard his mother speak, and her voice seemed to come from a great distance:

"Don't suppose, dear, that I place much credence in what these people say. Most of it, I know, is nothing but tattle. But I still believe if you went to Mr. Sage and told him—"

"No," he said, gloomily, shaking his head. "It wouldn't do any good. If she's capable of believing a thing like that of me, she wouldn't believe a word I'd say."

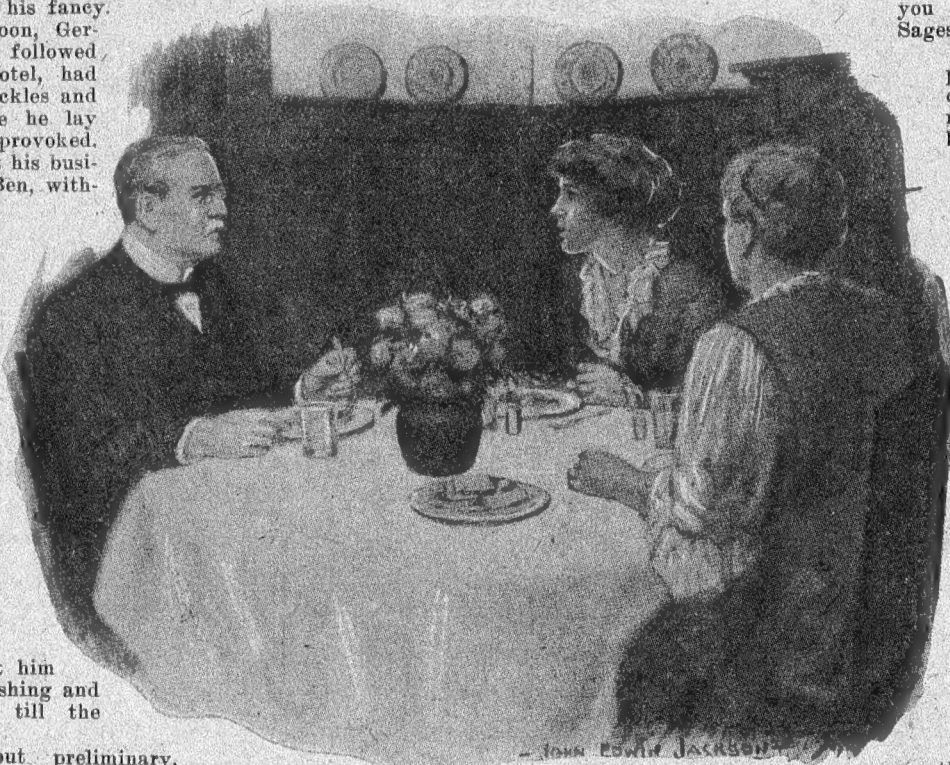
"What was the cause of the fight, Ben? You've never told me."

"I haven't told anybody," he murmured, still staring morosely at the ground. "Only two people in the world know—Henkel and myself."

"But I don't see why, if you were right and he wrong—Ben, won't you tell me why you did it?"

He considered her question in silence and for a moment was on the point of telling her. But finally he said:

Continued on Page 26



The A.B.C. of Victory Bonds

What They Are---Kinds of Bonds---How to Buy and Sell Them---A Secure Investment

By E. A. Weir and J. A. Anderson

1—What is a Victory Bond?

A Victory Bond is just a name for a Dominion of Canada government bond, issued while we are fighting for victory.

2—What is a government bond?

It is the acknowledgment of the government of the Dominion of Canada that you have loaned to the government the sum stated in the bond, for the time stated in the bond, at the rate of interest stated in the bond, and it is a direct and unconditional promise of the government to pay to you the full sum stated in the bond at the end of that time.

3—In what form is this bond?

It is engraved on distinctive paper, used only for the money and the securities of the Dominion of Canada, in varied colors, and is signed by the Deputy Minister of Finance and one other official for the government.

4—In what denominations are the bonds?

There are separate bonds for each of the following sums: \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000.

5—What sum must be paid for each of these?

You must pay the full face or par value of each of these bonds.

6—Is it necessary to pay it all at once?

No. The Finance Minister accepts 10 per cent of the amount on December 1; 10 per cent on January 2, 1918; 20 per cent on February 1; 20 per cent on March 1; 20 per cent on April 1; and 20 per cent on May 1, 1918. The first payment must be made December 1. At the date of the second payment, i.e., January 2, 1918, you may pay the entire balance due, or you may pay all that remains unpaid at any instalment date after January 2, 1918.

7—Is there any reduction if the bonds are paid up in full on January 2, 1918?

Yes. 5½ per cent per annum discount for prepayment is allowed.

Duration of Bonds and Interest Rates

8—For what period do these bonds run?

There are three different periods of time over which Victory bonds run. There are five-year bonds, ten-year bonds and twenty-year bonds. Each is dated December 1, 1917. Each carries the same interest rate, and the full sums stated in the bonds will thus be due on December 1, 1922, 1927 and 1937, respectively.

9—What rate of interest do these bonds carry?

The interest rate is 5½ per cent per annum.

10—How often is the interest paid?

Interest is paid twice yearly, on June 1 and December 1. The first interest will be due next June 1. A holder of a \$100 bond on June 1 receives \$2.75 interest on it.

11—Is there more than one kind of bond?

There are three kinds: bearer bonds, coupon registered bonds, and fully registered bonds.

12—What is a bearer bond?

A bearer bond is a bond that changes its ownership by delivery only. It has attached to it as many coupons as there are interest dates in the life of the bond, i.e., 10 coupons for a 5 year bond, 20 for a 10 year bond and 40 for a 20 year bond. On the date on which the interest is due one of these coupons, dated for that particular date, is torn off the bond and may be deposited in the bank, cashed, or is good as exchange between individuals. A coupon registered bond is identical with a bearer bond, except that it has the purchaser's name written on it and it is not transferable except through the government.

13—What is a fully registered bond?

A fully registered bond is one that is registered in the treasury department at Ottawa as your own sole property, and a check for the interest due you each six months is sent you by the Minister of Finance.

14—Which is the most desirable bond to buy?

It all depends on the amount of money you are investing. If you have a large sum it is best to have the bond registered and receive your interest by check. Also, if you have not safe deposit facilities, it is best to have registered bonds. Should you have such facilities you can best use the bearer bonds.

15—How can Victory bonds be bought?

They can be bought by filling out an application blank and handing it to any authorized canvasser, bank, trust company, bond dealer or broker.

16—When can application for these bonds be made?

At any time before December 1, 1917.

17—In what form must applications for Victory bonds be made?

Applications must be made on regular forms prescribed by the Department of Finance and available at any bank, or any bond dealer or broker.

18—What amount must be paid when the bond is purchased?

It is necessary to pay 10 per cent. of the value of the bond on application.

19—Can other arrangements be made for paying for these bonds?

Other arrangements can be made with the banks, and many responsible houses in Winnipeg are offering to carry these bonds at 5½ per cent. and give you a year to pay for them.

20—Is it necessary to wait for the full term of the bond in order to get the money invested in it back?

Not necessarily. You can sell your bond. There is a regular market for these bonds and they will be quoted on the bond market from day to day. They can be disposed of at any time, just as readily as you can sell a bushel of wheat. Ask us to recommend an agent to you.

Little Fluctuation—Can Borrow 80 Per Cent.

21—If sold before the whole term expires, will

pay should not exceed 5½ per cent. for money borrowed to help pay for the bonds. If you are asked to pay more advise us. Under all circumstances you should be able to borrow on this security at as low rates as any other.

25—If bonds are bought on the installment plan, and for some reason the buyer cannot meet the last payment, does he lose what he puts in?

No. He can arrange at any time to sell his partly paid bond.

26—Are Victory Bonds exempt from taxation?

They are, exempt from all Dominion government taxation including any income tax.

27—In what form is the money to be paid for these bonds?

By check, through any bank in Canada.

28—Is exchange charged on such checks?

No.

When You Get Your Bond

29—When is the actual bond handed over?

You do not get the actual Victory Bond until the full purchase price is paid. In the meantime you receive a certificate which takes the place of the bond and it usually takes about four months for the preparation of the actual bond which is then delivered to you through the bank.

30—Can women own Victory Bonds as their own personal property?

Yes. A Victory Bond is the personal property of the purchaser.

31—If the interest is not collected with the bond until the bonds are due, how much money will have collected?

The bonds at the due date will be worth their face value, plus simply the value of the coupons attached to them.

32—What is the sum of money the government wants from the sale of these bonds?

The government of Canada is asking for \$150,000,000, but will accept a very much larger sum, likely all that is subscribed.

33—What is being done with the money raised through these bonds?

The money is being used to pay for the purchase of grain, war supplies and other necessary things to carry on the war. Also to give credit to the Allies in Europe. The money is being spent in Canada for all the things needed to carry on the war.

34—Where will this money be spent?

It will all be spent in Canada.

35—How much money has been raised in Canada under war loans?

This is our fourth war loan. The first in November, 1915, was for \$100,000,000; the second, September, 1916, was for \$100,000,000, and the third in March, 1917 was for \$150,000,000. All previous loans were at 5 per cent.

36—How many subscribers were there to our three previous war loans?

To the first loan there were 24,862 subscribers; to the second loan there were 34,526 subscribers; to the third loan there were 40,800 subscribers.

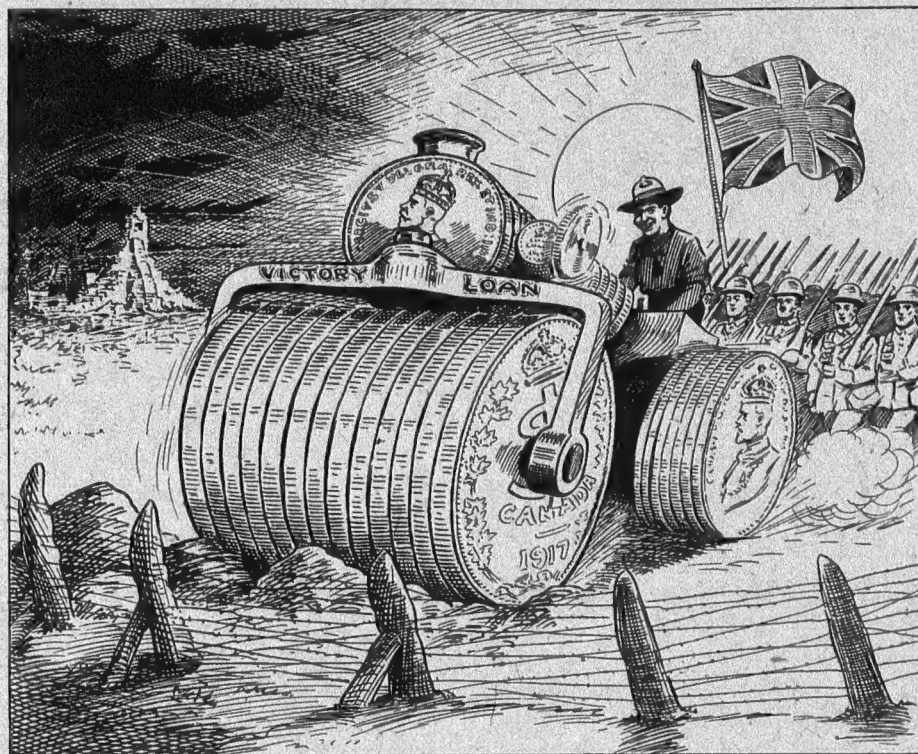
To the first war loan of the United States (the Liberty Loan of \$2,000,000,000), there were 4,000,000 subscribers. This was the first time that country had been asked to subscribe to a war loan of their own. They did it thoroughly, receiving an interest rate of only 3½ per cent., compared with a considerably higher interest rate on the Canadian war loans. To equal their record, proportionately, we should have had 280,000 subscribers to our third war loan; we had only 40,800.

37—Has Great Britain done so much war financing that she must seek credits in Canada in order to continue buying Canadian products for war purposes?

From the outbreak of war in 1914 to May, 1917, nearly three years, Britain loaned to her Allies the stupendous sum of \$4,460,000,000 and to her Dominions the sum of \$730,000,000, a grand total of loans to her Allies and Dominions of \$5,190,000,000.

This is in addition to her own vast war expenditures. Up to May, 1917, last, she had expended on war \$21,815,000,000. By March next it is estimated her war expenditure will reach at least \$31,325,000,000.

The people of Great Britain have subscribed a number of large war loans, including a loan for \$1,655,000,000 and another for \$2,910,000,000. Those two loans alone are thirty times as much as the amount we are asked to subscribe to our war loan.



SMOOTHING THE ROAD TO BERLIN

holders receive the total face value of the bond?

This will depend altogether on the time and conditions when you sell the bond. You might have to accept a slightly smaller sum than that which you paid. And on the other hand, you might secure a larger sum for the bond than you have been required to pay the government.

22—Is this difference apt to be very great?

No. Bonds fluctuate very little in value. They may go up or down just a few points, but they are essentially a different thing from stock. They only rise or fall in value, according as the rate of interest on money rises or falls. When the rate of interest on money falls, bonds increase in value on the market, and as the rate of interest on money increases the value of the bond depreciates slightly in proportion.

23—Are these bonds then entirely secure?

They are an absolute safe investment, backed by the whole resources of the Dominion of Canada.

24—Is it possible to borrow money on a bond, and at what rate of interest?

Any bank will lend you money on your bond up to probably 80 per cent. of its face value. Some will exceed this. But none should lend a smaller sum than 80 per cent. The interest you should

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY MARY P. McCALLUM

REGARDING FOOD PLEDGES

In conversation with various people one hears many and varied opinions advanced regarding Hon. W. J. Hanna's food pledges. Not a few are indignant that Mr. Hanna should ask already frugal persons to conserve food stuffs, while at the same time he permits the destruction of millions of pounds of food in the manufacture of spirituous liquors. There isn't one of us but can see the inconsistency in such control.

But are we above suspicion in regard to our own consistency? I am afraid many of us are not. A woman who most vehemently denounced the methods of control used by Mr. Hanna added that she simply could not save another ounce without depriving her family of the food they must have to assure health. That same woman spent hours a week baking for sales of cooking, for dinners for Red Cross and for teas for patriotic purposes. As at such sales and teas it fell largely on those who supplied the eatables to buy and consume them. The essential obligation upon Canadian housewives today is to conserve food that our fighting armies may be maintained in unimpaired strength. Money is certainly necessary for Red Cross and the other patriotic funds, but if in making that money we destroy, and the consumption of unnecessary food is nothing short of destruction, what is even more necessary to our men than money, then it must be discontinued. This is apart from the subject but I mention it as an example of misjudged frugality. We must examine well the ways of our Household lest we in some way commit an error such as that woman did. There are leaks in the households of all of us, and it behoves us to stop them up.

Nor am I attempting to exonerate Mr. Hanna. I have agitated from the beginning that a war measure at least should be passed prohibiting the manufacture of any and all food stuffs into alcoholic liquors and I shall continue to do so. There has recently been passed a measure prohibiting the distillation of potable liquors, but that is a mere drop in the bucket. But because the government does not do what I consider its full duty to the boys in the trenches does not relieve me from my duty to them. It is estimated that unless next year's crop all over the world is a bumper one the people of Canada will be on rations. It is hard for us in a country where we grow millions of bushels of wheat to believe that we are facing a world shortage of food. But experts tell us it is so. To me then nothing can be plainer than that the duty of everyone of us is to save and conserve every morsel of food that is within our power to save. I cannot see how one's obligations to one's country and to one's men overseas can be governed and influenced by the acceptance or lack of acceptance of similar obligations by any other person or body of persons, even if that body be the government of the Dominion of Canada.

Still others object to saving bacon and beef for so the already huge amounts in cold storage may be increased. There are scandalous irregularities in the control, or lack of control of cold storage plants and facilities. But beef and bacon are as necessary to the men overseas as are socks and shirts, as are the shiploads of foods for the Belgians. One did not stop contributing to the Belgian Relief Fund because a few ships were sunk by the German submarines. One does not stop knitting socks because one heard that a man in Northern Ontario in the lumber camps bought a pair of socks which were designed for a soldier overseas. Neither should one refuse to conserve bacon and beef because there is a possibility of its reaching a cold storage plant. No matter how others may shirk and disregard their duty to their conscience and to the boys overseas, and in the face of a world famine, we, individually and as a nation, have a very real obligation to those overseas boys. We cannot escape our obligations by pointing at someone else and saying, "Until the government does its share I am not going to do mine."

The idea of signing a pledge is certainly abhorrent to some. To a large number of people it is quite unnecessary. Yet to the most conscientious conservers there is a duty to one's neighbors to be performed in the signing of the food pledge. Although the signing of the pledge may be little short of farcical to us we must not overlook the fact that our conduct influences our neighbors and friends. Because our signing is almost certain to help someone else take the pledge and keep it, is sufficient reason for our signing it. The first food pledge signed in the United States was that signed by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, and no one can estimate the influence that card hanging in the window of the White House had on passers by and on all who heard of it. There isn't one of us who exerts no influence whatever, and in consideration of that

influence let there be not one of us who will refuse to sign the card and hang it in our window.

Because there have been so many opinions expressed I have asked a number of the leading women of the prairie to tell the readers of The Guide what they think regarding the matter, and I print their expressions of opinion below:

Mrs. Louise C. McKinney, M.L.A. for Claresholme, and president of the Alberta W.C.T.U.:—"I may say that personally I am in favor of signing the food control pledges. It is quite true that Mr. Hanna's plan does not even hint at many phases of the problem which to the average person seem vital in their relation to the whole question, yet I believe in co-operating with his plan so far as it goes."

Mrs. Walter Parlyb, president of the United Farm Women of Alberta:—"If the women of Canada



ARE WE DOWN-HEARTED? NO!

Seven of these Keeler, Sask., girls drove binders all harvest. Several others drove grain wagons. In the evenings they practised for a Minstrel Show which netted them for the Red Cross \$162.

were thoroughly impressed with the necessity for the conservation of food then it seems to me their patriotism should make the signing of the pledge cards unnecessary. These cards are merely an item in the organization of the campaign for the conservation of food and although to a great many it is no more necessary to sign pledges to abstain from eating more than is necessary than it is to sign a pledge to abstain from drinking intoxicating liquor. Still these things act as a prop to some natures and have therefore a certain benefit.

"Also the cumulative effect of a large number of women signing may have a certain importance in advertising the food question and bringing people's thoughts to bear upon its different phases. Granted that the conservation of food is necessary, and putting aside any criticism of the manner in which it is carried out, then it seems to me our duty calls us to fall in with any attempt to help forward this end."

Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, president Winnipeg Local

Council of Women:—"The imperative duty of every woman in Canada is to see that in her household no scrap of food is wasted and that every possible substitute for beef, bacon and wheat is used. If signing a pledge to support the food controller makes it easier for any woman to do this, she will do well to sign the pledge. The present reluctance to sign these cards comes from a real desire for more control and direction. Let the food controller make unmistakable demonstration of his expressed intention to exercise real control, and the women of Winnipeg will be solidly united in his support."

Mrs. Arthur Murphy (Janey Canuck), Judge of the Juvenile Court, Edmonton, Alberta:—"If a woman be persuaded that conservation of food is necessary to the success of our arms, she should require no pledge. Pledges are for uncertain people and weaklings. All wise and high-hearted Canadians must consider it a privilege to help in this national crisis by freely denying themselves as directed and required by our government at Ottawa."

Mrs. H. W. Dayton, president of the Manitoba Home Economics societies, and vice-president for Manitoba of the National Council of Women:—"I most assuredly approve of every woman signing the food pledges on account of the influence it will have. If we send our boys to the trenches we must do our best to see that they are well nourished. It is a small thing for us to shift our consumption in part from wheat, beef and bacon to the more perishable things and those, which are not so easily shipped, remembering that on account of the shortage of ships and the great distance three times as much food can be sent from Canada to Great Britain as from Argentine and Australia, from which places she received such large supplies before the war."

Mrs. Walter C. Murray, vice-president for Saskatchewan of the National Council of Women, and president of the Saskatoon Local Council of Women:—"It seems very clear that it is the duty of every woman, whether of the city or of the country, to face the question of food control. It has been proved to us that a world food shortage is threatening, and it is not for us to say 'if,' but to act and act promptly. As soon as women were convinced that knitting was necessary they accomplished wonderful results. It will surely be the same with the food pledges; women will conserve food as readily as they perform their Red Cross work."

Miss Isabel Noble, president Women's Institutes of Alberta:—"Sign the pledge by all means, for we are only doing our 'wee bit' then while the boys at the front are 'doing their all.'"

Mrs. M. A. Lawton, president of the Saskatchewan Equal Franchise Board:—"Every woman should sign the pledge cards, also should practice the strictest economy in the home. If this is not done I fear that 18 months from now, should this war continue, the people of Canada will be on rations. At the same time every woman has the right and should exercise it in demanding that the use of grains in the manufacture of liquor be stopped. Because our government has failed to do its duty in this respect is no reason why we should fail to do ours. What would it mean if the men in France who have been holding the line for so long should say, 'we will fight no more until help is sent us.' I feel confident that a large majority of those who have refused to sign the cards are practising economy, still we should remember that our influence is always either for weal or for woe."

Miss Twiss, superintendent of household science for the province of Saskatchewan:—"In view of the fact that there is a serious shortage in the world's food supply, it is the plain duty of every man, every woman and every child in Canada to enlist in the services of food conservation. The co-operation of the women in this undertaking is vitally essential because they purchase and handle the food of the country. No woman should refuse to join the army of food savers."

Mrs. Georgina Newhall, Convener, House Economics National Council of Women:—"I was opposed to them at first, thinking them a waste of time and effort, as the majority of women were already economising so closely. Since hearing Dr. Robertson speak I have realized the necessity of converting every woman to sympathy with the movement. And so many people require something concrete to which to attach their resolutions. The pledge affords this concreteness. In handing out pledge cards I found the most willing signers were those who had friends at the front and the rebellious those who were animated mostly by political animus."



TO WIN THE WAR

THIS HOUSEHOLD

IS PLEDGED

TO CARRY OUT CONSCIENTIOUSLY

THE ADVICE AND DIRECTIONS

OF THE

FOOD CONTROLLER



FOOD SERVICE PLEDGE.

Realizing the gravity of the food situation and knowing that Great Britain and our Allies look to Canada to help to shatter Germany's threat of starvation,

I pledge myself and my household to carry out conscientiously the advice and directions of the Food Controller that requisite foodstuffs may be released for export to the Canadian Divisions, the British forces and people and the Allied armies and nations.

Signed by _____

Address _____

No. in Household _____

FAC-SIMILES (reduced) OF THE FOOD PLEDGE CARDS
Above is the card that is to be hung in the window; Below, the pledge card signed by the house-keeper.

DONATION FOR ORGANIZATION

A pleasant surprise was experienced at the Central office a few days since, when Geo. Macomber, of Queenstown, strolled in bearing the greetings of that union in the substantial form of \$57.75, as a donation by the members to the U.F.A. organization fund. It need scarcely be said that this generous contribution and the feeling behind it was greatly appreciated. The amount was collected at a supper held by the Queenstown Union, November 2, which must have been a particularly enjoyable function. About 250 ladies and gentlemen attended and the limitations of the hall were overcome by the resourceful promoters, who ranged cooking cars on the outside and served the guests in relays. A musical program which followed included speeches from the president, Geo. Macomber, and secretary, Jno. Glambeck, who modestly restricted their eloquence out of consideration for the ardent spirits whose feet were tingling to trip it lightly on the floor then cleared for dancing. History doth not relate to what hour this was carried, but we have every reason to assume that a pleasant time was had.

We learned incidentally that the acreage put under crop in that district is likely to be practically doubled next year. S. T.

SOCIAL AT DEWBERRY

Dewberry Local held a very successful concert, box social and dance on October 26. J. C. Dale, of Tring, acted as chairman and also auctioneered the boxes, and filled the two positions admirably. Three friends each donated a freezer of ice cream, which was very much appreciated and helped to swell the proceeds considerably. The boxes realized \$120.55. About 20 of their lady friends made up five lunches each, and these were sold at 25 cents each. Messrs. Darrah and Darrah, of Islay, donated four dozen oranges, which were sold at five cents each. Two other friends donated \$5.00 and one gave \$1.00, the result of the whole being \$222.20. Needless to say the committee is very pleased and wish to thank each and all who helped in any way to make their effort such a success.

SHOULD FIX MACHINERY PRICES

S. S. Boyd, secretary of the Brutus Union, No. 756, writes as follows: Our first business meeting was held on October 12, and it was decided at this meeting to arrange for a supply of oats for the farmers of this district who were short of feed for the coming year, and these oats can now be procured at Suffield at a reasonable price. In response to the appeal of the Red Cross Society a basket social and dance was held by the local in the school at Brutus on October 25 and the sum of \$200 was collected over and above all expenses and forwarded to the Calgary office of the provincial branch of the Red Cross. At our meeting of November 3 resolutions were also passed, endorsing the action of the Hanna local in asking for the removal of duties and the establishing of a price limit on manufactured articles entering into the production of foodstuffs, also urging the government to take steps to prevent any increase of railway freight rates during the war.

Local affairs were discussed at this meeting and it was decided to nominate one of the directors as candidate for this district at the municipal elections in December.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR No. 21

Please take careful notice of the following particulars re the coming convention. The tenth annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 22, 23, 24, 25, 1918, commencing at 10 o'clock sharp on the morning of the first day.

The convention will be held in the First Baptist Church, Calgary, corner of 13th Avenue and 4th Street West, being the same place in which the convention was held when last in this city two years ago.

Representation from Locals

All duly qualified locals of the U.F.A. are entitled to one delegate for every 10 or major portion of 10 paid up members. The number of members as recorded in the Central office on or before December 31 of the current year shall govern. This is in accordance with clause 3, section 12, of the constitution.

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

All delegates must secure from their local secretary the official delegates certificates issued by the Central office. These cards will be forwarded to your local secretary as soon as word is received from him as to how many delegates your local is likely to send. Secretaries will please note that no delegates, cards will be sent out until we receive from them the requisition for a given number of delegates' cards.

All delegates travelling to the convention should secure a one-way single fare first class railway ticket, and wherever possible must travel only over one line of railway. In the event of having to travel over two lines of railway to reach the place of convention, purchase a one-way first class ticket for each part of the journey. With every ticket purchased by a delegate or visitor a standard certificate must be secured from the ticket agent. If the agent has no standard certificates, secure a receipt in its place. These standard certificates must be turned in to the Central Secretary at Calgary in order to secure the benefit of the convention rates which mean a free pass home again.

Visitors are entitled to convention rates the same as delegates, except that they do not participate in the pool. By securing a one-way ticket and standard certificate, visitors are entitled to a free pass home again, but in accordance with the resolution passed by the board of directors, all visitors will be required to pay the sum of \$1.00 into the general treasury of the U.F.A. when securing return of their standard certificate from the general secretary. This charge is being made to defray the expenses in connection with checking and sorting the certificates, which involves a considerable amount of time and trouble on the part of the Central office staff, and as the single fare rates prevailing for this convention mean a donation to those taking advantage of these rates, ranging from \$3.00 to \$12.00 in most cases, it was felt that those using the facilities secured by the association should be required to pay something towards its up-keep.

The Pool Rate

The pool rate is covered under clause 7, section 9, of the constitution. It means that the railway fares of all duly qualified delegates to the convention are recorded and added together, the sum total of all fares being divided by the number of delegates present, thus giving an average for each man or woman. This average is the pool rate, and all delegates paying more than this average receive the difference in the form of a refund. All delegates whose fare is less than this average are required to pay in the difference between it and the amount of their fare, thus equalizing the cost of attending the convention for delegates from any part of the province. Locals are responsible for the failure of their delegates to comply with these regulations and penalties provided for under clause 8, section 9.

Resolutions and Entertainment

All resolutions or amendments to the constitution must be sent to the Central office duly signed by the president and secretary of the local as having been passed at a regular meeting of the local, and must reach here not later than December 1. These resolutions will then be sorted, placed in order, printed and forwarded to all locals on or about December 15 for your consideration prior to the convention. In accordance with the resolution passed at the last convention, every resolution sent in by any local must be accompanied by a fee of 50 cents to help meet the cost of printing.

Provisions are being made for the usual entertainment of delegates during the convention. There will probably be an informal social evening with musical program and dance, given by the city of Calgary on the first evening. On the second evening it is likely that the usual concert or variation of same will be given. On the third evening the annual banquet will be held. The fourth evening will probably be required to finish the business.

Arrangements will undoubtedly have

to be made to take care of the delegates as they arrive in the city. Further details on this will be forwarded you later, provided that we are advised beforehand as to how many delegates and visitors we may expect. Accommodation in the city of Calgary at the present time, without any special events happening, is taxed very considerably. In the interests of the delegates themselves you will certainly do well to advise us as to the number of people that we may expect.

The convention will undoubtedly be the biggest yet, and we hope will be the most successful, as well as the most pleasant for all concerned. We will certainly do our part to make it so, and hope the locals will undertake to do their part also.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE.

WAR RELIEF FUNDS

Red Cross Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$5,587.44
Darwell, No. 621	14.00
P. McKenna, Hanna	50.00
Fairacres, No. 514	33.65
Vale, No. 398	66.61
Grande Prairie Dist. Association	7.15
Streamstown, No. 8	10.00
Gough Lake, No. 465	90.00
Riverton, Dewberry, Ellsworth and Tring Locals	59.45
Sexton Creek, No. 431	113.85
Happy Valley, No. 137	30.25
Dewberry, No. 98	222.20

\$6,284.60

Military Branch Y.M.C.A.

Previously acknowledged	\$1,645.42
Arbordale, No. 454	30.55
Energetic, No. 502	6.80
Streamstown, No. 8	10.00

\$1,692.77

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$4,326.49
P. McKenna, Hanna	50.00
R. D. Grisdale, Athabasca	1.00

\$4,377.49

Serbian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$94.00
Mrs. R. Ross, Duhamel (Sunday School Class)	2.50

\$96.50

MANITOBA SEED GRAIN AND DRESSED POULTRY SHOWS

Between 50 and 60 combined seed grain fairs and dressed poultry shows will be held in Manitoba between the middle of November and the middle of December. Under the new Manitoba Agricultural Societies Act the prizes for the dressed poultry shows will be awarded on a new basis. Instead of the department of agriculture giving special prizes, as in the past, it will pay in cash 60 per cent. of the money actually awarded as prizes. In connection with the seed grain show it awards 66-2/3 per cent.

The list of fairs is as follows:

Nov. 21—Hamiota.	
Nov. 22—Hartney, Oak River, Treherne.	
Nov. 23—Rapid City, Cypress River.	
Nov. 27—Melita, Russell.	
Nov. 28—Delorain, Shellmouth, Shoal Lake.	
Nov. 29—Boissevain, Dugald, Binscarth.	
Nov. 30—Cartwright, Headingly, Rossburn.	
Dec. 4—Morden, Elgin (grain only).	
Dec. 5—Manitou, Stonewall.	
Dec. 6—Killarney, Cypress River, Wawanesa.	
Dec. 7—Minnedosa, Glenboro, Langruth.	
Dec. 7—Birtle, Warren, Strathclair, Souris.	
Dec. 11—Roland, Roblin, Gladstone.	
Dec. 12—Miami, Gilbert Plains.	
Dec. 13—McCreary, Rivers.	
Dec. 14—Carman, Kelwood, Harding.	

Great Britain can no longer send cash across the Atlantic. For her further purchases she must have credit. The Victory Loan solves the problem. Farmers! When you buy Victory Bonds you furnish the much needed credit.

Buy Your
LUMBER
Direct—save hundreds
of Dollars
Free House & Barn Plans
Write to-day
Nor-west
Farmers Co-operative
Lumber Co. Ltd.
Vancouver
B. C.

Potatoes For Sale

We are supplying the Grain Growers' Association at many points in Saskatchewan and Southern Alberta, who are buying cars of potatoes, and will be glad to quote any secretary who wants to make purchase of potatoes.

We also want to buy Brome Grass, Western Rye Grass, Timothy Seed and Seed Oats, also either seed or feed Flax. Write us and send samples if you have any to offer.

We sell French and Dutch Bulbs for Christmas blooming.

J. J. Murray & Co.

Seed Merchants

Opp. Civic Block, Edmonton, Alta.

THRESHERS

—Attention!!



Highest Grade Steam Coal

Produced in Canada

Canadian coal for Canadian farmers equal to the best American Steam Coal. Semi-Anthracite, Smokeless, Sparkless, Low Ash, 14491 B.T.U's. Ask your dealer or write us for descriptive circular.

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FOR
BEEF, STOCKER AND DAIRY - **CATTLE**

Hogs and Sheep

Modern facilities
Direct railway connections.

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Edmonton, Alberta.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

ANNUAL MEETING SUGGESTIONS

Officers of local associations and boards of directors are beginning to think of the closing of the year's work and the preparation of plans for the new year's work to be entered upon. The constitution provides that the branch association year shall end on November 30. Blank forms are sent to all associations for the annual reports. The forms are sent in duplicate and are to be filled out, signed by the president and secretary and forwarded one copy to the general secretary at the Central office and one to the secretary of the district association as early in December as possible. If any local secretary has not received his two blank forms before he reads this article he ought to write at once to the Secretary, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, making inquiry about it.

Naturally after the closing of the branch year comes its annual meeting for the review of the work done and the planning of the new year's activities. The constitution sets the date and the hour. Branch annual meetings are appointed to be held on the second Saturday in December at two p.m. The intention of the clause undoubtedly was that as far as conveniently possible branches should arrange their annual meetings for this day and hour, but since the organization is neither arbitrary nor tyrannical, it is manifest that a measure of latitude is allowable and that if for any good reason the meeting cannot be held literally and absolutely at that hour, another convenient hour may be chosen. In general terms it is desirable that the annual meeting be held within the first two weeks in December and the report in the hands of the general secretary just as soon as possible after the holding of the meeting. And if by any reason the meeting must be postponed the report should be filled out as far as possible, signed and forwarded and afterwards supplemented by particulars of the officers elected when the meeting is held.

In order that more accurate numerical and financial statistics than we have had in the past may be prepared, the blanks this year contains a skeleton form for a financial report of the branch. It is hoped this will be carefully and accurately filled in and thus the required data provided. The president and secretary are primarily responsible for the annual report, but the directors could not more profitably spend an hour than by discussing in succession the various items included in it.

Getting Ready for It

The first requisite for the local annual meeting is the rounding up of the activities of the closing year, the closing up of financial transactions, the remitting of any dues that may have been delayed, the preparation of a report on all the various phases of work undertaken to be presented to the membership. The executive officers should have completed by the day of meeting a review of the year, the meetings held, the studies undertaken, the business transactions, the membership, the finances, any special undertakings such as hall building, library work or co-operation in community club and the interests and activities of the branch generally, so that the whole membership may have a bird's eye view of the work of the year.

The next thing is to see to it that the whole membership is so far as possible present, to hear these reports. The duty of devising plans to get the membership out devolves upon the officers of the branch. It must not be left to chance. If invitations are necessary get them out, if personal canvass is required do the canvassing, if a social function is demanded have the function, if something is necessary to be done do it, but get the people together for the annual meeting. Have the members on hand—all the members—past, present and prospective. Give them a good time. Make sure that they are feeling all right. Bring along your best ability, your most attractive mentality, your finest social powers, compel them to be interested, inspire them with your enthusiasm, show them the vision and the prospect that hold you and enlist them in the practical support of what your branch aims to do in the next year.

The Forward Look

Even more important than the reviewing of the past is the planning for the future. The things your branch did not succeed in doing on Rally Night a month ago should be crowded in and accomplished at the annual meeting. Every

officer should recognize his responsibility for co-operating with all the others in planning some definite aggressive work for the branch during the winter. The association is an educational agency. It should take some steps during the winter to educate the community in the science of living advantageously together. The association is a co-operative organization. Its enterprises along that line should be extended in the new year. The association is a part of a provincial and a well-nigh nation-wide organization and movement. It should plan during the year to bring its community more closely in touch with that movement. The association has certain definite aims and ideals. The constitution and the program leaflet set them forth. Local workers should unitedly discuss what they can do to realize these in the immediate future. And for this it is imperative that the officers should plan together before the meeting along the lines by which they hope to lead the activities of the association.

Indispensables

Among many interests and items to be dealt with there are a few which may be classed as indispensables for the annual meeting.

- 1.—A clean financial sheet from the old year, accounts right and audit made and passed.
- 2.—The most efficient officers elected for the new year.
- 3.—Effective arrangements for securing maximum memberships for the year use of official folder, a thorough canvass of the community.
- 4.—Appointment of the proper parties to see that The Guide circulation is kept at the maximum.
- 5.—Some provisions for drawing the attention of the community to other literature of the movement.
- 6.—The necessary arrangement for taking up the winter program or such parts of it as are possible for the branch.
- 7.—Decision as to special propagandist, stimulative or inspirational meetings to be held and the speaker or speakers to be secured for them.
- 8.—Query as to whether there is any other organization in the community with which the G.G.A. may co-operate during the winter in the furtherance of aims held in common.
- 9.—Last and in many respects of greatest importance, the fuller enlistment of women in the organization and careful planning to make the place and service of women in the branch what it ought to be.

If your branch does these things at the annual meeting it will not be a failure, and if through the year real effort is made to carry out the plans laid, you will in December, 1918, have a year to look back on that will be a satisfaction and a joy to every worker. It is worth doing. Your annual meeting is the time and place to initiate the full efficiency standard. Plan your work and then work your plan.

SEVEN QUESTIONS FOR YOU

If you are a member of a branch association these questions ought to be concerning you. If you are an officer or a director of an association it is your duty to be in a position to answer them all.

- 1.—Is your branch rounding up the year's work recognizing that the branch year ends on November 30?
- 2.—Has there been concerted effort on the part of your board to make the record as to dues paid the best possible?
- 3.—Are plans being worked out for having your annual meeting held on the second Saturday in December or failing that as near to that date as possible?
- 4.—Has your Guide committee been on the job since harvest seeing that every old subscription is renewed and that every possible new one is added?
- 5.—Have you got your supply of the official program booklet yet to help each of your members to be a well equipped propagandist?
- 6.—Are you seeing to it that the branch dues are forwarded to the central and district secretaries by the end of the present month?
- 7.—If these things are not your personal business, are you as an individual

member making sure that those whose duties they are get them done on time?
CENTRAL.

BUYING WITH THE WHEAT

The wheat is moving and in some districts farmers will realize very satisfactory returns. Needless to say there will be many calls upon the farmers' exchequer. The interests of the church and the necessities of the state make their appeal and will be loyally met. But in some cases there will be a surplus for buying. Probably no advice is needed, but sometimes a hint is worth something.

Just the other day we overheard a farmer who had just disposed of a carload of No. 1 ordering two sets of Henry George, one for a friend and one for himself. Two households will have some stimulating reading for the winter evenings. Possibly there are others who would be benefited by some such addition to the family library. When you are selling your grain, give a few minutes planning to the securing of adequate family reading for the next year, and you will be well repaid in enlargement of vision and strengthening of principle and deepening of purpose.

BAGOT LADIES' AUXILIARY ACTIVE

The secretary of the Bagot G.G.A. has forwarded \$23.60 to the Central office to be passed on to the St. John's Ambulance in response to an urgent call for the necessary funds for supplies of shirts for the soldiers at the front, sent out by them recently. The ladies of the Bagot auxiliary have done good work along this line, having sent quite a number of boxes overseas and are still busy knitting, etc., along with other activities they have taken up.

CENTRE SCHOOL BRANCH

The local community of Centre School district met in the school house on Tuesday evening, the 6th inst., to discuss the proposal to organize a branch G.G.A. James Sinclair was called to the chair and conducted the proceedings with a past master's ability. M. I. Stanbridge gave a brief statement of the plan of the district officials to organize a group of branches in the school districts surrounding Stonewall which might conduct co-operative business jointly with Stonewall as a centre. W. R. Wood addressed the meeting on the aims and work of the association, and Mrs. W. F. Wieneke spoke on women's work. After brief discussion it was decided to organize and the following officers were elected: President, Wm. Hand; vice-president, James Sinclair; secretary-treasurer, Melville Good. Messrs. Robt. Armstrong, W. Stewart and John Polson were elected to the board of directors, the other three to be elected at the next meeting. Centre School branch starts under very encouraging auspices and good things may be expected of it in days to come.

W.

The Portage la Prairie district convention will be held at Portage la Prairie on Friday, December 7. There will be a morning session beginning at 10.30 a.m. and an afternoon meeting at 1.30. There will be some live topics discussed at both these sessions. The Central office will be represented by Secretary W. R. Wood. The district officers are busy getting in touch with all the local branches in their district and it is expected that each local will be represented by several delegates at the convention.

OUR SPECIAL THREE

- 1.—Memory Gem.
I am only one,
But I am one,
I cannot do everything,
But I can do something,
What I can do, I ought to do,
And by the grace of God I will do.
- 2.—The Definition.
Life is an arrow; therefore you must know what mark to aim at, how to use the bow, then draw it to the head, and let go.
- 3.—The Joke.
They had plighted their troth and were talking things over. They both decided

to be quite unlike other married couples—
forbearing and long-suffering and patient
with each other.

"No," said the man. "I shall not be
like other husbands who get cross and
bang things about if the coffee is cold."

"If you ever did," said the girl sweetly,
"I would make it hot for you."

And the man wondered what she meant.

QUOTABLES QUOTED

"If a public service is to be privately
owned for personal profit does it not
logically follow that we should also give
over the administration of the customs,
post office, education and other public
corporations on the basis of the 10 per
cent. obtained from the people by the
Canadian Pacific Railway."—Biggar.

"Co-operation in agriculture means the
organized working together of farmers,
on a non-profit basis, for the transaction
of business. The essence of such a busi-
ness is the advantage of the group."—
The Organized Farmer.

"This morning I met a man who had
just sold his hogs for 17½ cents a pound—
the record price in this locality. He was
quite satisfied, even elated, but he had
bought a pound of bacon for his own use
and had paid 48 cents for it. He wanted
me to explain how even 17½ cent pig
could be made into 48 cent bacon, but
it was beyond me. This is a great mystery
to farmers, and many of them are ponder-
ing over it."—P. McArthur.

"This morning I was even glad to feed
the pigs. In spite of their squealing and
well-known greediness they were satisfied
as soon as their stomachs were filled, and
they didn't try to hoard up or invest any
swill that was left over. They are not
'demented with the mania of owning
things,' even though they are pigs. In
this they are superior to many folks who
turn up noses at them."—P. McArthur.

"It is necessary for farmers to combine
and hold together for mutual assistance
and protection, to defeat the rings and
combinations of manufacturers and others
who usually supply them. Banded to-
gether they can make their influence felt,
and can accomplish much which, single-
handed, they would be powerless to effect.
Every addition to the membership and
every increase of business through the
association works to the advantage of
each individual member, as the expenses
do not increase proportionately to the
increased turnover."—Midland Farmers'
Co-operative Assn. Ltd.

TEACHER IN THE COMMUNITY

Our school teachers as a body are a
credit to our country, and they will be a
greater credit when school teaching is
placed on the basis which will attract
men and women of first class ability to
make it their life work. Till that comes
there is one thing toward which every true
community worker ought to be laboring,
viz., to draw the local school teachers into
personally sympathetic touch with life
in the community round the school and
into active participation in movements
for its betterment. There ought to be
frequent heart to heart discussion of the
common interests of the agriculturalist
and the educationist in the improvement
of conditions among the people. Mc-
Dougall's Rural Life in Canada has the
following paragraph about a movement
of this kind:

"In 1886 a public school teachers'
association in Michigan sought added
strength for its work by having the farmers
meet with the teachers at their annual
convention at Hesperia, a country village
miles away from any railroad. The
association meets yearly on a Thursday
night and continues its sessions until
Saturday. An attendance of 1,200 is
usual. The best speakers in America
address the association, but its chief
attractions are found in the enthusiastic
local talent it has evoked; it is not simply
educational in character, but literary,
musical and social as well. A co-operative
work for rural-school uplift has given
wholesome entertainment to a wide dis-
trict, created a taste for literature in
school and home, fostered the love for
good music, and advanced every ideal of
citizenship. Rural life has become sweet-
er, saner and satisfying."

In such co-operation the Grain Growers
of the West ought to be interested.
Every local branch ought to be "getting"
the local school teachers for active service
in community betterment.

Join our Christmas Club

—GET A PIANO TODAY

HERE'S the way to get a really high grade Piano—a Standard Canadian Piano, made by Canadian workmen in factories owned by Canadians—at the price of a second-hand instrument, and on such terms as you never heard of before. This club is made possible through the powers of real co-operative buying. When a large number of people buy the same thing at the same time, from the same source, they profit by co-operation. It costs you nothing to join this club. There are no fees or charges or assessments, yet the membership gives you advantages of the most substantial kind.

This club is to be organized at once, and will be limited to 100 members. Any responsible person may apply for membership. The only requirement of a Club member is that he is on the market for a piano. By joining the club you are under no obligation to buy, but if you want to buy you will obtain every club advantage if you select your piano on or before the 31st December, 1917.

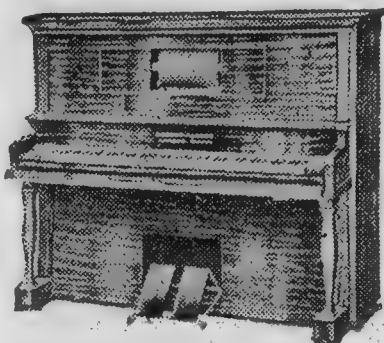
But remember, while you may have till December 31st to make your selection, the club will be closed immediately 100 members enroll. Join now is the safest way.

CANADA PIANO CO.



Style Colonial
Regular \$400. Club price **'325**

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88 Note Player Piano
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This club is run in co-operation with the best and oldest firms in the world, such as Chickering, Gerhard Heintzman, Nordheimer, Cecilian, Bell, Haines, Sherlock-Manning, Doherty, Canada Piano Co., Lesage, Imperial and Winnipeg Piano Co.

REGULAR Pianos are featured at SPECIAL prices and on SPECIAL terms. You have FORTY styles of Pianos and Player Pianos to choose from in genuine Walnut, Mahogany and Oak cases. Illustrated catalogues with REGULAR and CLUB prices and terms mailed free on application.

This is the Whole Plan of the Winnipeg Piano Company's Christmas Club

- 1.—Your choice of any make of Chickering, Nordheimer, Gerhard Heintzman, Cecilian, Bell, Haines, Sherlock-Manning, Doherty, Canada Piano Co., Lesage, Imperial and Winnipeg Piano Company's Pianos or Player Pianos at special club prices until Monday the 31st December, 1917.
- 2.—The terms are one-fifth cash down and one, two or three years to pay the balance, or small monthly payments can be arranged to meet your convenience.
- 3.—A special discount of ten per cent. for all cash or extra instalments paid at the time of purchase.

- 4.—The piano will be delivered when you join, or later, if you wish it.
- 5.—The monthly, quarterly or yearly payments to date from when the piano is delivered.
- 6.—Every instrument is guaranteed without reserve for ten years. There are no "ifs" or "ands" in the guarantee—just a straight-out guarantee as strong as we know how to make it in writing.
- 7.—If, after 30 days' trial, the piano is not satisfactory, we will give you your money back on return of the piano.
- 8.—If the piano is satisfactory after 30 days' use, the Club Member has **eleven more months** in which to satisfy himself as to the character of the piano. If it does not then prove satisfactory in every respect, he has the privilege of exchanging it without **one penny's loss** for any other instrument of equal or greater list value by paying the difference in price (and we sell 90 different styles of the best pianos in the world).
- 9.—A beautiful \$15 Piano Bench with music receptacle to match the piano is included without extra cost.
- 10.—Freight paid to your nearest station.
- 11.—Come into our store or **write** and select the style of case you prefer, in Walnut, Mahogany or Oak; this is all you have to do.
- 12.—Each and every club instrument will be personally selected by our president.

GET OUR LIST OF SLIGHTLY USED PIANO BARGAINS AT FROM \$225 TO \$325

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Privilege is given the purchaser to exchange within one year for any New Piano sold by us of equal or greater list value at the time exchange is made—all payments made being placed to the credit of the price of instrument for which it is exchanged.

Club opens Saturday, 1st December, and closes Monday, the 31st December, 1917. There will be a big demand for memberships. Take no chances. Be on hand early or call or send in this coupon. Sign the annexed coupon, mail to us and when registered on our books you become a member of the Club.

WINNIPEG PIANO COMPANY,

333 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.

Please send me full information about the Christmas Club as advertised in The Grain Growers' Guide, and also a Membership Blank.

Name

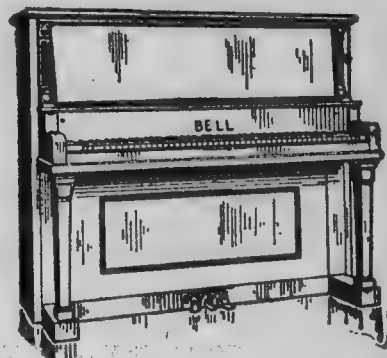
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S.G.G.A. DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

District Conventions of the S.G.G.A. were held last week at Viceroy, Estevan and Shaunavon. The meeting at Viceroy occupied two days, Tuesday and Wednesday. The Estevan convention occupied all day Wednesday, while Shaunavon began Thursday morning and continued until two a.m. Friday. President Maharg and Secretary Musselman attended the meetings at Viceroy and Shaunavon. R. M. Johnson and Mr. Fleming were at Estevan. Mr. McKinney was at Estevan and Shaunavon. Mrs. McNaughtan, superintendent of the Women's section, attended the meeting at Viceroy. All of these district meetings were well attended and much interest and enthusiasm was manifested. Reports were received from the various locals and many important matters before the association were considered and discussed.

Important Resolutions

A great many important resolutions were passed at each of these conventions, and some of these should have careful consideration by all of our people. As one attends these district conventions of the S.G.G.A. he cannot help but notice the growing intelligence of the farmers from year to year and their increasing interest in public affairs. It is also apparent that they are taking themselves more seriously and feeling a greater degree of responsibility for the welfare of the country as a whole. The farmers are giving careful and intelligent thought to the great problems before our nation today. While they are seeking to solve their own problems and to remedy their condition, they are also seeking to improve the conditions of all classes and to promote the general welfare. It seems entirely appropriate to call these conventions of the S.G.G.A. "The farmers' parliament."

Ask for a Labor Controller

At the Estevan convention the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"Whereas, the leading authorities of England, France, the United States and Canada have demonstrated that there is a tremendous shortage of food in the world, this shortage being so serious indeed as actually to menace the Allied forces in the present war;

And whereas, the Canadian authorities and food controller have urged the Western farmers as a patriotic duty to produce the very largest possible crop in 1918, to insure adequate food for the Allied armies and civilians of Allied countries;

And whereas, the amount of wheat Western farmers can produce depends almost entirely on the farm help available;

And whereas, the shortage of help in 1917 has already very seriously affected our chance of raising a full crop in 1918.

Therefore, be it resolved that the food controller be urged to impress on the Dominion government the importance and necessity of appointing a labor controller, who would see that no one is employed in non-essential occupations and to see that every farmer has the necessary assistance to enable him to produce a maximum crop in 1918. The controller should have power to bring men from the training camps (as England has already done), if he considers it necessary to do so, and to set a fair price for all such help, just as the price for wheat is set."

A great deal of discussion arose regarding this labor question, in which it was urged that since the production of an increased amount of wheat was so essential to winning the war, some means should be found for providing more help for the farmers; also that men who are now needed on the farm should be retained there instead of being conscripted for the army. It was also urged that no one should be allowed to continue idle when he could work to advantage on the farm. The farmers think that it ought to be made an offence for men to loiter about the cities, towns and villages when there is work to be done on the farms at reasonable wages.

If the boys from the farms are to be forced to leave the farms for the trenches, it is certainly fair to conscript unemployed labor for the equally

necessary work of food production. The farmers are willing to pay reasonable wages, but they don't feel that they should be held up and made to pay high wages for men who are not skilled in farm work; and especially while the men who are skilled are conscripted for military purposes. In other words, they demand that all our industries should be put on a war basis and mobilized for the efficient service of the nation.

Endorse Victory Loan

The convention at Estevan also unanimously passed the following resolution endorsing the Victory Loan. The discussion indicated that the farmers are quite ready to buy Victory Loan bonds in large quantities:

"Whereas, we realize that to encourage production and to ensure a fair price for our products, it is necessary for Canada to give Great Britain all the credit possible for the purpose of buying food for the Allies.

Resolved, that we endorse the Victory Loan and think it is the duty of our members to subscribe just as much as possible."

An extended and heated discussion arose regarding the matter of selecting candidates in the forthcoming election and efforts will be made to get candidates nominated who are in sympathy with the Farmers' Platform and pledged to support it.

At Viceroy and Shaunavon

The Una band attended the Viceroy meeting and gave some splendid music, which was very much enjoyed by all. This band is under the direction of M. H. Hagen, of Viceroy, and is made up of members of the Una local. The music was just fine and helped to make the district meeting much more interesting and lively. Mr. Maharg gave a splendid address both at Viceroy and at Shaunavon. He spoke at some length about the necessity of the farmers doing all in their power to help win the war and strongly urged the support of the Victory Loan. He also explained his action in withdrawing as a candidate in order to give a full and free opportunity for the Unionist candidate in the Moose Jaw constituency. He was glad to see party politics give way to the needs of the hour in this critical time of our national life, and he will do all he can to promote the united action of all forces to the definite accomplishment of the tremendous task in which we are engaged.

Mr. J. B. Musselman, the Central secretary, was in his best form and was very enthusiastically received by both conventions. He outlined the important work which the association has accomplished during the past year and dealt very fully with the trading activities. Many important improvements have been introduced and new departments organized. Altogether much better service is being given in the various lines of the association's rapidly increasing business. He also outlined quite fully the work which has been done in opposing the efforts of the railways to secure a 15 per cent increase of freight rates.

Organization Work

Both at Estevan and at Shaunavon, Mr. McKinney, superintendent of organization, gave an address on the work of the organization and outlined certain plans for increasing the efficiency of the locals and extending the organization and educational activities. It was agreed that there is great need for a much larger number of men and women to act as organizers, and the best plans for securing and training and compensating these workers were quite fully discussed. It was proposed that a training school should be instituted to furnish a short course for this work, and that about 75 or 100 picked men and women should be assembled for one week each year in order that they may become prepared to do this organization work more efficiently.

In order to provide additional funds

for the department of education and organization, the advisability of increasing the annual membership fee to \$2.00 is being considered, and this will be decided at the annual convention which meets in Regina in February. The following district directors were re-elected in each of their respective districts: District No. 3—Nelson Spencer, Carnduff; District No. 2—O. M. W. Emery, Assiniboia; District No. 15—P. L. Craig, Vanguard.

WINSLOW WANTS MORE EDUCATION

Under date of November 4 the secretary of the Winslow local association at Druid writes the Central office as follows:—"We held a meeting on October 26 to elect a delegate to the district meeting and it was agreed that I should go, but I am not certain yet if I will be there, as I may go away for the winter before then. We had a lively time on increase of freight rates. That was a very good article by Mr. Musselman. That is the kind of stuff the locals need; send us more of it. The farmers need education on this question, but not on Mr. Smithers' idea. I was instructed to send in a resolution opposing any increase, but I see Tariff No. 17 has been withdrawn.

Another question that made things lively was about putting a government grader and weigher at local elevators. Our municipal council is taking this up, and we expect our reeve and councillor to speak to us on the matter, as we do not quite agree with the motion of the council. Our annual meeting will be held on the same date (November 17), when I expect a new secretary will be elected, as I am going to retire from office. We had our district director, John McNaughtan and Mrs. McNaughtan here on July 6 and their visit did a lot of good, not only to the people of this district but also to members of other locals who were present and heard them speak; but the result was that a successful Grain Growers' rally was held in Druid by Winslow, McLeod, Union, Dodsland and Druid locals, when Mr. and Mrs. McNaughtan addressed a crowded house. Mrs. McNaughtan held a meeting with the ladies alone first, and at the general meeting one member from each local gave a two-minute address, including your humble servant in his own peculiar way. One of the results of Mrs. McNaughtan's visit to Winslow is that we now have a Provincial Travelling Library, which we knew nothing of before. I think it is things like this that the Central ought to put the locals next to.

E. CHADWICK,

Sec'y Winslow G.G.A.

TWO IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were recently passed by the Narrow Lake G.G.A.

Should Set Implement Prices

Whereas, the Dominion government have set the price of wheat, and whereas, the price of farm implements is steadily increasing the cost of production to the farmer; therefore be it resolved that the association place itself on record, that they consider it the duty of the Dominion government to set prices on farm implements.

Conscript Alien Labor

Whereas, British born subjects are being conscripted and forced to serve their country and risk their lives in her defence for \$1.10 per day, and whereas, aliens are at liberty and are demanding excessive wages for their labor; therefore be it resolved that all citizens of alien origin be conscripted and made to work for \$1.10 per day at any useful work that the government may decide on.

THOS. M. JOHNSON,

Narrow Lake G.G.A.

Sec'y.

LIVESTOCK COMPETITION

A competition which ought to be of special interest to boys and girls is to be held in connection with the Win-

ter Fair, which is to be open from November 27 to 30 in the Winter Fair Building, Regina.

The competition is in the class of pure bred or grade lambs, and is open to all boys and girls resident in Saskatchewan, who were born between January 1, 1902 and November 1, 1907, that is boys and girls who are at present not less than 10 years of age, nor more than 15 years in January last.

In order to qualify for entry in the competition, each competitor must have fed, cared for, and fitted the exhibit for at least three months immediately previous to the opening date of the fair. Only one entry may be made in this class by any one boy or girl, but exhibits entered in this class may also be entered and shown in any other class or classes in which they are eligible. No entry fee will be charged for entrance in this particular class, but if the lambs are also entered in other classes the regular entry fee for those classes will be charged.

At the time of making entry the name, address and date of birth of each competitor must be furnished, and either parent, guardian, or employer must certify to the age of the exhibitor and also to the fact that the exhibitor has fed, fitted and cared for the animal continuously for at least three months previous to the opening of the fair, and further that the animal is eligible for the competition. It should be noted that exhibits in this class will be judged from the standpoint of the butcher; so that the greater the value of the animals as meat, the greater will be their chance of success at the fair.

The prizes offered are 1st, \$10; 2nd, \$8.00; 3rd, \$6.00; 4th, \$5.00; and 5th, \$4.00; to be given for the best ewe or wether, lambd in 1917, any breeding, and exhibited either by boy or girl. Practically the same prize list will be offered at the Saskatoon fair on December 4 to 7, so that exhibitors will be able to show their animals at both these fairs.

Mr. Elderkin and Mr. Fisher, the managers of the two fairs, are always on the look out for new ways of interesting our agricultural population, and it is hoped that large numbers of boys and girls will enter this competition so as to give these two gentlemen every encouragement to continue this and similar competitions in the future.

S. W. YATES.

S.G.G.A. AND BOYS' CONFERENCES

An effort is being made to interest the various locals of the S.G.G.A. in the Older Boys' Conferences which meet at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon the last of the month. It is decided to interest the boys from the farm in the Canadian Standard Efficiency Test Program, and the G.G.A. is very glad to co-operate in this important work for the boys of Saskatchewan. In rural communities where there are no Sunday Schools the locals will be asked to send a 'teen age boy as delegate to these conferences.

The conference at Moose Jaw convenes November 22 to November 25 and the conference at Saskatoon holds from November 29 to December 1.

ROSETOWN CO-OPERATIVE

I am still trying to get the Rosetown Co-operative Association on a working basis, but progress is slow. The farmers were so busy this fall I could not get a meeting together, but when we met to fill the vacancies in our telephone board, I had a talk with them, and I hope to show some progress before the New Year.

They feel very prosperous now, but when the war ends, and it is to be hoped soon, and prices of farm produce fall, where will the farmer be if he does not co-operate to defend himself against other combines of capital? Now is the time to start and get ready for the slump. A transfer will be in at Rosetown by next year, so we will be able to use both lines of railway, cheaply, as our freight rates go.

J. H. MACEY.

On October 6th, Thistle local goes on record as being opposed to the Imperial government setting the price of wheat without going further and setting the price on other commodities the farmers have to buy.

W. O. SCOTT,
Sec. Thistle G.G.A.

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Farmers' Financial Directory

Canada's Victory Bonds



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BECAUSE our National safety is at stake, and Canada must have money to support our soldiers fighting in France.

This Bank will accept Victory Bonds to the amount of \$1,000 from any one person for safe-keeping for one year without charge.

Loans will be made to wage earners on favourable terms for the purchase of Victory Bonds.

How much will this enable you to subscribe for?

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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Cost of Insurance

Did it ever occur to you that the daily cost of \$1,000 Life Insurance from ages 25 to 35 is SIX TO SEVEN CENTS, from ages 25 to 45, SEVEN TO ELEVEN CENTS, from 45 to 65 is SIX-TEEN TO TWENTY-ONE CENTS?

Too cheap to go without, is it not?

Write for Particulars giving occupation and year of birth.

The Western Empire Life Assurance Co.

Head Office: 701 Somerset Building

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Wheat at \$2.21 and Farm Lands

A quick return from an improved highly cultivated tract of land is what is desired these days by the average farmer, who knows that the price is going to remain high for some time to come, in view of the world-wide grain shortage and European conditions. Such a tract we have, not far from Winnipeg, which, at present prices with average returns only, will pay for itself in two years. There are

2,400 ACRES AT ONLY \$27.50 PER ACRE

of which about 1,400 acres are cultivated, 700 acres of them being in summer-fallow; extensive fencing, excellent house, barns and granary, and magnificent well water. Two other farms of 640 acres and 800 acres, but closer to Winnipeg, similarly improved, only \$20 and \$35 per acre each. Terms easy and within reach of anyone.

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THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY

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Administrators

WINNIPEG

LAKE OF THE WOODS ANNUAL PROFITS

The net earnings of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. for the year ending August 31, 1917, were \$569,747. The preferred stock of this company is \$1,500,000 and the subscribed and paid-up common stock is \$2,100,000. Seven per cent is paid on the preferred stock and six per cent was paid on \$900,000 of outstanding bonds. Deducting this bond interest of \$54,000 and the preferred dividend of \$105,000 leaves a balance of \$410,747. This is at the rate of slightly over 19½ per cent on the subscribed and paid-up common stock. \$168,000 was paid in dividends on this common stock at the rate of 8 per cent; \$100,000 is written off property and goodwill account and the surplus of \$142,747, added to the surplus of previous years of \$889,135, leaving a total surplus of \$1,031,883. The outstanding bonds of the company have been reduced to \$700,000.

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR ANNUAL PROFITS

The net profits for the year ending August 31 of the Western Canada Flour Mills Co. amount to \$418,623, comparing with \$376,260 the year previous. After deducting \$91,664 interest, a profit of 15.4 per cent was made on the stock of \$2,124,700. \$169,976 was paid in dividends and the rest added to surplus. This surplus now amounts to \$844,651. The regular dividend paid by this company is 7 per cent.

RAILROADS HAVE GOOD MONTH

The gross earnings of Canada's three principal railroads in October made a new high record for any month. The three railroads handled in October the greatest volume of traffic in their history, and their combined gross earnings, as reported in their weekly statements, established a new high record for a month at \$24,379,125. The previous high mark was \$23,709,303 in May of the current year. Prior to this year the high record had been \$22,479,121 in October, 1916.

All three roads benefitted by the increase, but the chief expansion was in Canadian Pacific earnings in the second half of the month. After starting out with a decrease of \$124,000 in the first week, and only a fair-sized gain, \$29,000, in the second, Canadian Pacific ran up increases of \$497,000 and \$819,000 in the third and fourth weekly periods respectively, the latter being one of ten days. As a result the company's total gross rose to the largest figures ever reported in the weekly statements for any one month, namely, \$14,593,000.

The October, 1917, gross earnings of the three companies, with the increases over October a year ago, follow:

	October, 1917	Increase	P.C.
C. P. R.	\$14,593,000	\$1,491,000	11.4
G. T. R.	5,844,525	184,204	3.3
C. N. R.	3,941,600	224,800	6.0
	\$24,379,125	\$1,900,004	8.5

RURAL CREDITS SECRETARY APPOINTED

Last week, Charles A. Gifford, of Selkirk, Man., was gazetted by the Manitoba government as general secretary of Manitoba Rural Credit Societies. Mr. Gifford's work will be to supervise in a secretarial capacity the organizing and carrying on of the work of the Manitoba Short Term Rural Credits Act. It is expected a large number of rural credit societies will be formed in Manitoba in the near future.

Mr. Gifford was formerly general utility man of the Continental Bank of Chicago. Later he was in the service of the Dominion Bank at Edmonton, and after that accountant in the Dominion bank at Selkirk. He has acted as organizer and secretary of the St. Andrews Rural Credit society, formed last summer, and is at present secretary of the Selkirk district for the sale of Victory War Bonds. His address will be Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg.

Money Coming In Well

It is very interesting and gratifying to note that already 40 per cent of the money loaned by the St. Andrews Rural Credit Society, Selkirk, Man., under the terms of the Manitoba Short Term Rural Credit Act, has been repaid. Approximately 20 farmers, averaging

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The farmer has always been subject to more or less criticism for the treatment he gives his implements and machinery. Some of this criticism is just, some is not. But the fact remains that there has been an enormous waste in farm machinery that must be avoided in the future. And correct lubrication is one of the surest ways to give machinery longer life and to make it give more productive power while it is in use. The sooner the farmer recognizes this truth, the sooner his annual profits will increase. — A. H. Beck, Secretary National Refining Co.

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1x4 No. 3 Flooring 33.00	1x4 No. 1 Fir Drop Siding 34.00	1x4 No. 3 Fir "V" Jt. Clg. 28.00
1x4 No. 3 1/2 Flooring 30.50	1x6 No. 1 Cedar Bevel Siding 32.00	1x3 No. 1 Fir "V" Jt. Clg. 32.00
2x4—12 and 14 ft. No. 1 Fir Dimension 28.00	1x6 No. 1 Fir Shiplap 28.00	
10 and 16 ft. No. 1 Fir Dimension 29.00	1x8 or 10 Fir Shiplap 29.00	
2x6 or 2x8—12 and 14 ft. No. 1 Fir Dimension 25.00	1x6 No. 2 22.00	
10 and 16 ft. 29.00	1x8 or 10 No. 2 24.50	
2x10 or 2x12—12 and 14 ft. 29.00	1x8 or 10 No. 1 Com. Boards 29.00	
10 and 16 ft. 30.00	1x8 or 10 No. 2 Com. Boards 26.00	
All Other Material in Proportion	1x8 or 10 Re-sawn Boards 19.00	
	SHINGLES, XXX, Red Cedar, at 4.25	

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Send in your order with draft for \$50.00. Balance to be paid on arrival and examination

Our Guarantee—SEE; then PAY

North-West **Farmers' Co-Operative Lumber Co. Limited**

Reference: Merchants Bank of Canada. Free House and Barn Plans. VANCOUVER, B.C.

10 YEARS TO PAY FOR YOUR VICTORY BOND

This offer is made to all British subjects under fifty years of age, male or female.

The Northwestern Life will purchase for you a Victory Bond of any denomination from \$500 to \$5,000 and give you ten years to pay for it **without interest**. Should your death occur any time within the ten-year period, the Bond immediately becomes the property of your estate and all future payments are waived.

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This plan has been approved by some of the most capable financiers of Winnipeg—it has been prepared with the same scientific accuracy and precision as all other Northwestern Life Plans and back of it stands "Total Financial Resources Exceeding \$2,000,000." It is based upon the highest patriotic motives. It is the Northwestern Life's contribution at this time towards the winning of the war. It will enable the Western Canadian people to assist in financing the war to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars, beyond the amount which they would otherwise be able to contribute.

REMEMBER

Any age up to fifty. For ages beyond fifty rates will be quoted.

Any amount from \$500 to \$5,000.

Pay in ten annual instalments (without interest).

If death occurs Bond is free of all further payments.

The total amount of this business which we can handle is limited—don't be disappointed—don't delay for one moment—better send your remittance now—we'll do exactly as we say—use the coupon.

THE NORTHWESTERN LIFE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

I hereby apply for a Dominion of Canada Victory Bond for \$..... on the terms stated in your advertisement in the.....

I enclose first annual payment (10 per cent.).....

I desire further particulars concerning your Victory Bond offer.....

Name..... Age.....

Address.....

Put X in front of order or request.

North-Western Life Assurance Co.
208 Bank of Nova Scotia, Winnipeg, Man.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Labor Income and Education

Education pays on the farm. Wherever the relationship between the farmer's education and his labor income has been investigated it has been found that a good education is one of the farmer's best paying investments. The records of such investigations indicate that the farmer with the college education has a decided advantage over the man who has attended only the common school. In New York it was found that those who had attended high school made on the average 32.1 per cent. more labor income than those who had taken eight grades or less. Those who had attended college realized 51.8 per cent. more for their labor and management than those who had passed through eight grades or less. Those who had attended college were so small in number that it was impossible to draw conclusions as to the exact monetary value of an education, but there were no indications that book learning rendered a man impractical and unfit for the farm.

In this survey records of 1,000 farms were secured. From the data obtained some fairly definite suggestions were made as to the value of an education for the farmer in that district. Only 17 per cent. of the tenants had gone beyond the common school, while 30 per cent. of the owners had done so. Of the owners, those who went only to the district schools had made an average labor income of \$318, while the average labor income of high school men was \$622. Of those who went further than high school it was \$847. High school men average \$304 more than the common school men. This is equal to five per cent. interest on \$6,080, or in other words, a high school education had a monetary value on the average equal to an investment of \$6,000 in five per cent. bonds. Although a high school education did not insure greater profits in every case, it usually paid well. Only five per cent. of the men with common school educations made over \$1,000, while 20 per cent. of the high school men made this much. The difference was not all due to a better start with money, for on the average the high school men made \$311 more than the common school men with the same capital. Less than one per cent. of the farmers had any instruction in agricultural subjects so that the difference was entirely due to extra mental training. The time spent in high school seemed to be worth about \$7.00 a day.

In his book, entitled "Farm Management," Warren has this to say regarding education for farm boys who intend to become farmers: The young man who purposes to start farming should first get an education. Education is much more essential in farming now than it was 25 years ago. It will certainly be more essential in the future than it is today. A young man who is getting ready to start farming is not preparing for today only, he is preparing for 40 years from now. We hear men regretting all kinds of acts. Those who have cows are sorry they did not plant orchards. Those who have orchards wish they had different varieties. Those who went west wish they had gone south, but whoever heard of a man wishing he had not gone to school so long. Every boy who proposes to farm should study in some agricultural school. He should at least take a three months' winter course if he cannot take a longer course.

The facilities for securing at least a partial agricultural education are now within the reach of great numbers of farm boys. The increased efficiency in which such an education should result will be needed during the war and afterwards as it never was before. Until the food situation of the Allies is solved the utmost will be demanded, not only of the labor, but also of the intelligence of farmers. After the war equal demands will be made in passing through a period of lower prices with a heavy burden of taxation to carry.

Fifty-five per cent. of the people of Canada are farmers or live in rural areas. If Canada's Victory Loan is to be a conspicuous success the co-operation of Canada's farmers on a large scale is imperative.

Winter Garden Topics

KOHL-RABI

Kohl-Rabi has been derived from a plant nearly allied to the cabbage, and its seed resembles cabbage seed. Its peculiarity is its swollen stem just above the ground, which is used for the same purpose and grown in the same general way as the turnip. It is more highly esteemed than turnips for early summer use where well known. Like turnips, it should be sown where it is to mature and used when young and tender. It may be stored in winter like turnips. It grows well in the West and should be found in every farm garden. There are small tender varieties especially designed for table use, and others that grow to large size and are valuable for feeding stock. Two of the best for table use are the White and Purple Vienna.

FOR NEXT YEAR'S PLANTING

Good seeds will be none too plentiful for sowing in the spring of 1918, hence readers are strongly advised to order their seeds early. By doing this they are more likely to get the varieties they ask for and they will have time to test the seed for germination in good time to enable them to order seed from elsewhere should the germination power be low. Most of the seed catalogues are available in January and they should be obtained as soon as issued and the seeds ordered without delay. Lists of best varieties of vegetables have been published by the experimental farms and can be obtained free for the asking.

Not only should seeds be ordered early, but those who are contemplating planting fruit trees or bushes should place their orders in good time, as unless trees, bushes or strawberry plants arrive early in the spring the chances of success are much lessened. Too often trees reach their destination late in the spring and are planted under very unfavorable conditions with the result that a large proportion dies. The loss of strawberry plants every year is enormous. These should be obtained as near home as possible, as they do not ship well, and if they come from a distance are very frequently heated and useless when they arrive.

PROTECT THE VEGETABLE CROP

Select seed free from disease. Parsnips, celery, cucumber, vegetable marrow, beans, peas, etc., often bear the germs of disease. Freedom from parsnip and celery blight, cucumber, melon and marrow wilt, pea or bean anthracnose, almost exclusively depends upon the use of sound seed. Examine all these seeds during the winter and select only perfect ones. Small, spotted or imperfectly shaped ones should be discarded or crop losses are sure to result. Particularly bean or pea anthracnose, which is spreading seriously, may, to a large extent, be reduced by the removal of all spotted seeds. Peas and beans showing the least brown discoloration should be removed. These are more dangerous than seeds altogether brown and dead, as they are still able to grow, but will produce an immense crop of fungus spores which will start these diseases very rapidly.

FLOWERS IN THE HOUSE

A few flowers help to make a house homelike. Mere man may not always

appreciate the flowers, but the women do. There are a few principles that need to be kept in mind in making flowers do the best. The soil should contain a good deal of organic matter, one-third well rotted manure and two-thirds soil make a good mixture. Good drainage is also important. If a tin can is used, punch several holes in the bottom, then put in a layer of coarse gravel, broken crockery or coal and the soil on that. Most plants should be well watered once or twice a week. The roots coming out through the holes in the flower pot usually indicates that the plant is becoming root bound and that it should be put into a larger pot. Plant lice can usually be washed off with soap suds.—N.D.A.C.

RHUBARB IN WINTER

Fresh rhubarb during the middle of the winter is easily obtained by anyone who has a few spare rhubarb roots in his garden.

Just as the ground is about to freeze at the commencement of winter dig two or three roots, lifting them with as little damage as possible. Put these roots in an outside shed or somewhere else where they will freeze solid, but will not be buried with snow. After they have been frozen for two or three weeks, take them indoors, put them into the bottom of barrels, filling in around the roots with soil, sand, sawdust or other moisture holding material; set the barrels in the cellar or some other place where there is some artificial warmth, keep the roots dampened, and cover the barrels with a sack to darken the inside.

Under these conditions a root of rhubarb will grow almost as many shoots as it would during the next summer, and by darkening the atmosphere the shoots will be tender and well blanched. The amount of earth surrounding the root is not very important, as the growth is largely independent of any feeding upon the soil, the material for the shoots being taken directly from the stored food in the roots. When spring comes the roots may, if desired, be again planted in the garden; but they will be so well exhausted as to require about two or three years to come back to their normal condition.

SELECTION OF VARIETIES

When a decision has been reached as to the kinds of fruit to grow and a location has been selected it is necessary to choose the particular varieties which are best suited for the district. This question of selecting suitable varieties is one of the most important in Western Canada where many varieties of fruit will not grow. The last reliable source of information on the subject is the average selling agent, most of whom have little or no knowledge of the matter. Consult the reports of your nearest experimental farm for the names of suitable varieties. Then get them from your nearest reliable nurseryman. Money spent on nursery stock imported from the east or south is almost sure to be thrown away. Western grown stock is infinitely more reliable. If ordering is done early little difficulty will be experienced in getting hardy, northern grown material of desirable varieties.



Most Birds Prey on Insects. They are the Farmer's Friend

GRAIN GROWERS

Wheat prices are fixed but service is not. The best is assured you when you consign your

Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax or Rye

to the old reliable
grain commission merchants

James Richardson & Sons, Ltd.

Sixty years of satisfied customers. Careful checking of grades. Liberal advances. Prompt adjustment.
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The Most Practical and Acceptable Gift for Men on Active Service

THE Boys at the Front must take what the weather brings, regardless of physical discomfort or effect upon health—they must live day and night in and around water soaked trenches or shell holes—march, rain or shine, along muddy, slushy roads and across shell torn, pool-laden fields.

Palmer-McLellan Trench Boots keep the feet dry and comfortable in any weather and under any conditions—they are absolutely waterproof—a man can stand for hours in water and still have dry feet. This is because they are made of the same famous Palmer-McLellan Chrome-oil-tanned leather that is used in our shoe packs, which hunters, trappers and lumbermen swear by—soft, pliable, comfortable, and strong enough to stand the hardest wear.

If you have a husband, son, brother or a good friend at the Front, send him a pair of these boots—they are ideal for the conditions in which the boys live during the Winter and Spring—and they are needed.

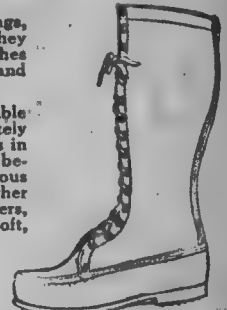
Trench Boot sizes correspond to ordinary boot sizes, but it is customary to order one size larger than ordinary boot size to allow room for extra socks.

Tell us the size and which style desired and send us the price, and we will ship the boots carriage paid to any address in France, England or Canada. Write if you wish more information.

Palmer-McLellan Shoe Pack Company, Limited
DEPT. W FREDERICTON, N.B.



No. 841A. Knee High Front Lace. Hand welted and heavy machine stitched sole. Military Heel Plates. Price, post paid \$15.00



No. 041B. Knee High Heavy Single Sole Nailed on and Hob Nailed. Very strong and very comfortable. Price, post paid \$14.00

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The Sheep Breeders' Association in Quebec are offering several hundred choice ewe lambs for breeding purposes, Shropshire, Oxford, Hampshire, Leicester and Cheviot grades. Prices: \$12.00 to \$18.00 each. Orders also received for pure bred rams of the above breeds at \$20.00 to \$40.00 each. Apply—

A. A. MacMILLAN

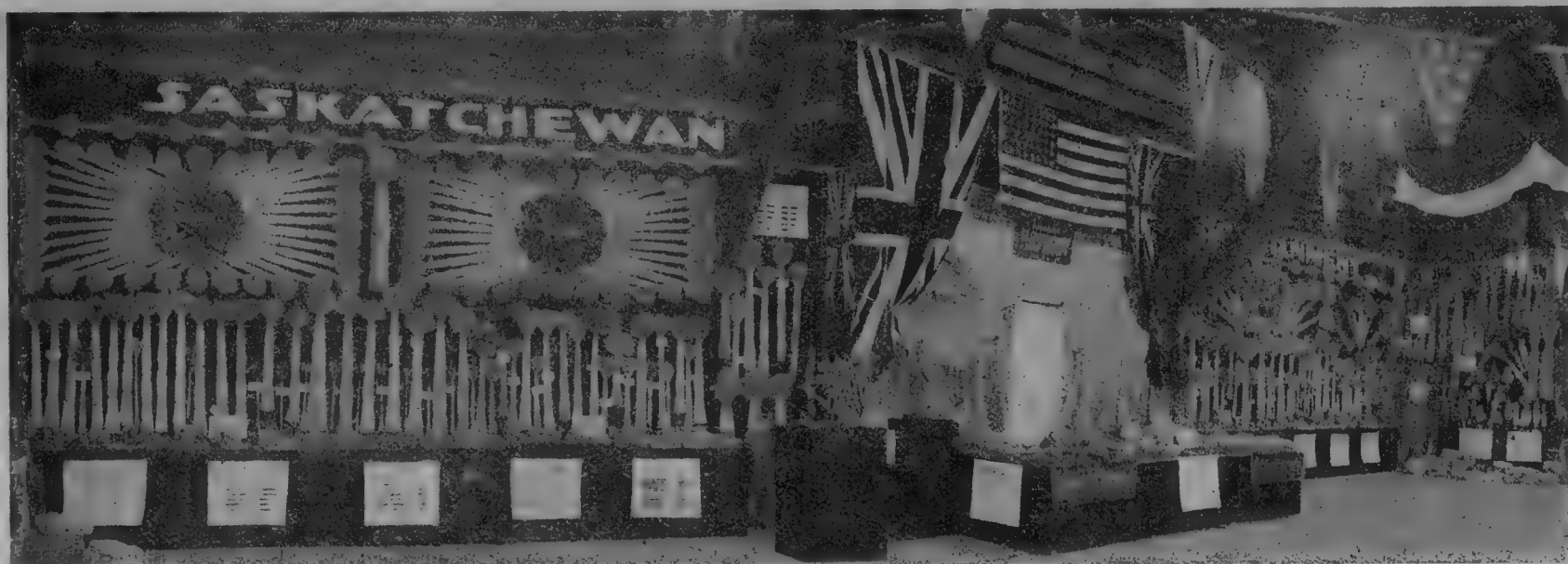
In charge of Sheep Husbandry, Macdonald College, Que.

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association

Pure-Bred Shorthorn Bulls are in universal demand in every country in the world—a fact worth considering if you expect to establish a pure-bred herd or to purchase a bull for the production of commercial cattle.

W. A. DRYDEN, President, Brooklyn, Ont. H. M. PETTIT, Secretary, Freemark, Ont.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



The Saskatchewan Exhibit at Peoria. In the Centre the Niagara of Wheat which attracted great attention.

Saskatchewan Winter Fair Regina, Nov. 27-30, 1917

\$12,500.00 in Prizes
FOR HORSES, BEEF CATTLE, SHEEP,
SWINE AND POULTRY

Provincial Auction Sales of Female
Cattle and Sheep and Swine
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Regina, Sask.

NOTICE

The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared
to receive applications to lease lands,
for hay and grazing purposes. Hay per-
mits for one season may also be ob-
tained. For particulars apply: LAND
COMMISSIONER, Hudson's Bay Com-
pany, Winnipeg, Man.

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MILL PRICES, on dimensions, Lumber,
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fact everything in lumber you would
require for your building, and the prices
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A POST CARD will bring our prices, or
send us your bill of lumber and we will
give you a detail estimate of the cost.
FREIGHT PAID, TO YOUR STATION.

CLUB ORDERS will have special care,
we will load each lot separately in the
car, and separate each lot on the invoice
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST TODAY.

WE WHOLESALE TO A NATION
INSTEAD OF RETAIL TO A
NEIGHBORHOOD

**Consumers' Lumber
Company**
VANCOUVER, B.C.

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WE ARE OPEN TO BUY - Brons
Grass, Western Rye and Timothy,
Alfalfa, Red and Alsike Clover,
Spring Rye, Buckwheat
and Peas. Send samples.
Our Seed Wheat, Oats,
Barley, New Five-Grained
Seed of Oats are splen-

114 SEND FOR 1918 CATALOG
HARRIS McFAYDEN COMPANY
HAY SEED SPECIALISTS WINNIPEG

Field Crops

THE POTATO SITUATION

Reports indicate that the yields of
potatoes in the United States will not
come up to the estimates of the federal
government. The labor shortage, and
the unfavorable weather for digging
has interfered seriously with the har-
vesting of the crop. October has been
the poorest harvesting month in years.
In some sections rain or snow has fal-
len 20 to 25 days out of the month.
As a result scarcely any progress was
made in harvesting, and there are still
thousands of acres of potatoes undug.
The early freeze-up caught many pota-
to growers in the northern section of
the country with large acreages still
in the ground, most of which will
be a total loss. As a result there will
be no over-production of potatoes this
year. The huge potato forecast put out
by the government will be lowered by
many millions of bushels, and the in-
dications are that prices will remain
comparatively firm. The weekly crop
report of the Ontario Department of
Agriculture for October 22, indicated
that there were still considerable quan-
tities of potatoes to be taken up, in
some sections 25 per cent. and in others
even higher. Yield is reported to be
about average, and rot is mentioned
only in a few sections, and is appar-
ently not assuming any serious propor-
tions. An early snow storm stopped
digging operations in some sections,
but it was hoped that fine weather later
in the season will allow the balance of
the crop to be safely harvested.

ENGLISH 1917 CROP RETURNS

The English Board of Agriculture and
Fisheries issued on August 25, 1917, a
preliminary statement of the areas un-
der field crops and of the numbers of
livestock in 1917 as compared with
1916.

The statement shows that about 190,
000 acres of permanent grass have been
brought under the plow since June,
1916, the arable area being 195,000
acres more than a year ago. The acre-
age under wheat is slightly greater
than a year ago, a decrease of 63,000
acres in that sown in the autumn be-
ing rather more than counterbalanced
by increased spring sowings. Barley
and oats are being grown more exten-
sively than last year, the former show-
ing an increase of 128,500 acres and
the latter one of 173,000 acres; the
area under oats is the largest recorded
since 1904. Of the pulse crops, beans
have been reduced by 25,000 acres and
peas increased by 18,000 acres, as com-
pared with last year. The acreage
under potatoes has been increased by
80,000 acres, or nearly one-fifth and
is about 10 per cent. greater than the
highest previously recorded. The area
under roots has also been extended,
turnips and swedes by 34,000 acres,
and mangolds by nearly 11,000 acres.
Green fodder crops have been grown
on reduced areas. Mustard has lost
the large increase recorded last year,
and the area is now below that of 1915.
Bare fallow was reduced by 66,500
acres. The area of clover and rotation
grasses is 90,000 acres less than last

year, nearly all the reduction being
in that reserved for hay. The area
from which meadow hay was taken
also shows a reduction, and altogether
the hay area is down by nearly 108,
000 acres.

MANITOBA WEED MEETINGS

The weed commission of Manitoba is
making an early start with their meet-
ings this winter. Two weeks ago a
successful series of meetings was held
in the south-eastern portion of the
province. This week the Oak Point
line is being covered. Where the hall
is suitable a number of lantern slides,
illustrating the principal weeds and
methods of control, are being used. This
new departure is adding an increased
interest to the meetings. Professor S.
A. Bedford speaks on the identification
and eradication of weeds. Harry
Brown discusses the most suitable
methods of cultivation for the eradica-
tion of weeds and how to keep roadsides
clean. George Walton's address includes
such subjects as the Noxious Weeds
Act and its enforcement. The general
public, including ladies, are cordially
invited to attend, and a special invi-
tation is given to reeves and members
of municipal councils. The following
meetings are still to be held this week:
Camper, Thursday, 2 p.m.; Ashern,
Thursday, 8 p.m.; Moosehorn, Friday,
2 p.m.; and Grahamdale, Friday, 8 p.m.

SASK. FARMERS' CONVENTIONS

Announcement has been made by the
Agricultural Extension Department of
the University of Saskatchewan, Sas-
katoon, of the provincial seed fair,
January 8 to 11, 1918, and the Agricul-
tural Societies' convention and Dairy-
men's convention during the same
week, and the annual Short Course in
Agriculture at the College, January 14
to 26. The first prize offered in the
cereal classes at the seed fair is \$20
in cash, and there are eight liberal
prizes in each class. This should en-
courage a large showing when there
is so large a percentage of good wheat.
The inspections at Fort William indi-
cate that 71 per cent. of the wheat
graded is 1 hard and 1 northern.

TO PREVENT RUST LOSSES

Make early preparations to prevent
losses from rust. Select the choicest
grain for seed, preferably from a
standard early variety. Thrash it in
a clean machine. Do not thresh seed
grain too closely, this injures the grain
and its vitality. Seed grain should be
free from weeds. Use the fanning mill
freely on it and remove all light and
shrunken grains; these generally are
enfeebled by diseases, such as rust,
anthracnose, scab, or were injured by
frost. Aim at producing a quality of
grain for seed uniform in size and com-
posed of heavy grains from a well-
matured crop. This will favor vigor,
quick growth and early maturity. Sow
early in spring, giving it every chance
to mature early, and thus escape seri-
ous injury from rust. (Consult Bulletin
33, Second Series, Experimental Farms.)

CLEANING GRAIN FOR SEED

In using a fanning mill one must be
governed by the condition of the grain
he is cleaning. As the different grains
have different weights per bushel it is
necessary not only to use different sized
screens, but also to regulate the wind,
shake and speed of the mill to suit the
different weights and sizes of grain to
be cleaned. The fanning mill will only
separate grains or seeds of different
sizes or weights. The wind is one of
the most important factors.

In cleaning oats for seed, regulate
the machine according to directions on
the mill. The first operation consists of
blowing out all the chaff. Most of the
very small weeds will go through the
screen under the hopper, but a certain
amount will go through the screen in
the lower shoe. To make a perfect job
and to get all the larger weed seeds,
such as vetches, cockle, wild buck-
wheat, or even wheat and barley that
are not the same size and weight as
oats, the grain must be put through
once or twice more.

The second cleaning requires quite
a different operation. The riddles are
to be arranged as for cleaning wheat
and anything of the size and length of
wheat should go through the riddles,
and the large, long, heavy oats should
go over the back of the machine. Care
must be taken to see that the proper
slant is on the riddles so as to carry
the oats over and all the other grain,
etc., down under the mill. In regulating
the wind and shake, use very little
wind, as you do not want to blow any
of the light seeds or small wheat or
barley over with the oats; and have
very little shake, so that the oats will
not be stood on end and go through,
but slide over the back of the machine.

In cleaning wheat for seed, after the
chaff and small seeds are all removed,
take out one or two of the wheat rid-
dles and open all the wind doors wide.
Good, plump wheat, weighing 60 pounds
per bushel and over, will take more
wind than the average fanning mill
can supply. The good, heavy grain
cannot be blown over, but all the
lighter grains, also oats and barley,
ought to find their way over the back
of the machine. Care must be taken to
use conductors to carry the grain near
enough to the back of the machine to
give the wind a chance. When there is
still some small grain or seeds left, it
may be sometimes necessary to run the
grain through twice. Should white
caps in wheat (wheat hulls) be found
troublesome to remove, select one of
the long screens belonging to the
lower shoe—just large enough to let
the wheat through—place the screen
directly under the hopper, and this will
extend far enough back to carry the
white caps out over the machine. This
long screen will also be found most
useful when cleaning oats, whenever
there are thistle tops or joints of oat
straw amongst the grain.

Many experiments have proven that
careful fanning pays many times over
for the trouble in cleaning the seed
grain. You have pure, clean seed, free
from weed seeds and the longer and
plumper seed produces heavier crops.—
John Fixter, Dominion Experimental
Farms.

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All kinds of
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Never before in the history of the world
have Beef Hides and most Raw Furs
and Skins ruled so high. **Big advances**
have taken place recently, so why sell
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heard of. Take no chances. Ship to us
and secure all your goods are worth.
Write us for our new price list, sent
free to any address.

North-West Hide & Fur Co.

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WE CHARGE NO COMMISSION
Highest prices paid—prompt returns, correct
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money for you. Before shipping any one get our
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Capital one million five hundred thousand
dollars. "Canada's greatest live stock market"
covers over two hundred acres. Railroad sid-
ings for all lines. Horse Department conducts
Auction Sales every Wednesday. Private Sales
every day. All stalls on ground floor. Four to
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week. Consignments solicited. Those requir-
ing sound young draft mares and geldings,
blocky general purpose farm horses and deliv-
ery horses will find a large stock to choose
from. Special sales arranged, correspondence
solicited.

Walter Harland Smith, Manager Horse Dept.
Union Stock Yards of Toronto Limited
Keble Street West Toronto

LEAVES GUIDE FOR ARMY

W. E. McTaggart, circulation man-
ager of The Grain Growers' Guide for
the past seven months, has enlisted in
the Army Service Corps for active ser-
vice. Prior to joining The Guide staff,
Mr. McTaggart was British Columbia
fruit markets commissioner with head-
quarters in Calgary, and for several
years previous was actively engaged in
newspaper work in Vancouver. At the
outbreak of the war, and once since
he offered his services but was rejected



W. E. McTAGGART

on account of an injury to his arm.
At last he has succeeded, however, in
having his services accepted in the
A.S.C.

The Guide has now three representa-
tives in the war line: John W. Ward,
associate editor of The Guide for six
years, is now in the trenches; Ernest
J. Trott, associate editor of The Guide
for three years, is now in a British
munition factory, and Mr. McTaggart.

On the occasion of severing his con-
nection with The Guide, Mr. McTaggart
was presented by his associates on The
Guide staff with a handsome wrist
watch and best wishes for a speedy
close of the war and his quick return.
For a short time Mr. McTaggart will
be engaged in Y.M.C.A. organization
work before taking up active work
in the Army Service Corps.

\$1,500 FOR FUNDS

Editor, Guide, Winnipeg:—Enclosed
you will find cheques for \$500 each in
favor of the Y.M.C.A. Military Fund,
the French Red Cross Fund and the
Belgian Relief Fund, respectively, which
I would be glad to have you forward
to the correct addresses with the re-
quest in each case that an official re-
ceipt be forwarded to our company.

F. J. COLLYER,

Sec. Treas.

Welwyn Farmers' Elevator Co., Ltd.

MONEY RECEIVED

Editor, Guide:—I have great pleasure
in enclosing you herewith a receipt for
\$75.00, this amount having been re-
ceived by The Grain Growers' Guide
during the month of October. Please
accept our most grateful thanks for
your assistance in this matter. It may
interest you to know that at our first
annual meeting held on Wednesday
last, that our financial report showed
that we had forwarded to the head-
quarters of the fund in England,
\$6,245.96, this amount being 100 per
cent. of the total donations received
by us during the past year. Our ex-
pense amounted to \$83.46, all expense
money being raised by our committee.

A. P. HAMILTON,

Hon. Sec. Treas.

Serbian Relief Fund

CARS LEAKING BADLY

C.P.R. grain car No. 37398, eastbound
freight, was leaking badly on the side
track at Poplar Point, Manitoba, on
November 6. Also grain car 52232 was
leaking on the southeast end. Both were
attached to engine No. 732.



TRAPPERS

Get "MORE MONEY"
Ship Your FURS To
"SHUBERT"

the largest house in the world dealing exclusively in
NORTH AMERICAN RAW FURS, reliable—responsible—safe
Fur House with an unblemished reputation existing for more
than a third of a century, a long successful record of sending
Fur Shippers prompt SATISFACTORY AND PROFITABLE
returns. Write for "The Shubert Shippers," the old reliable,
accurate market report and price list

Write for it—NOW—It's FREE

A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE.
Dept. 170 CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Wool, Hides, Seneca Root and Furs

Wanted at once in large or small quantities. Do not dispose of anything in my line before communi-
cating with me. HIGHEST CASH PRICES GUARANTEED

R. S. ROBINSON

150-152 PACIFIC AVENUE, WINNIPEG

FURS TRAPPERS, TRADERS and FARMERS FURS

A. & E. PIERCE & CO.

(The Largest Raw Fur Merchants in Canada)

213 PACIFIC AVENUE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Are paying the highest market prices for Furs. Send immediately for Free Price List.

RAW FURS

OUR ADVICE

Ship to us at once and Reap Benefits of High
Prices now prevailing
PRICE LIST AND SHIPPING TAGS FREE

Pierce Fur Co., Ltd.

Richard M. Pierce, Manager

King and Alexander, WINNIPEG, Canada

We Also Buy HIDES and SENECA ROOT

Robes

We have about 50 Horse Hide
Robes in stock, mostly of a bay
color, lined with a heavy blanket-
ing and a double run of felt
round the edge.

Size about 58 x 68 \$18.50

Size about 60 to 62 by 70
to 72 21.50

These are a great bargain and
this advertisement will not ap-
pear again. Robes will be sent
out as the orders are received.
Your money back if not satisfied.

Wheat City Tannery

Brandon, Manitoba

HIDES FURS WOOL

If you want quickest returns and
most money for your Furs, Hides,
Wool, etc., ship them to

Frank Massin

BRANDON MANITOBA

Write for Prices and Shipping Tags



FREE

Hallam's Trappers' Guide—96 pages; illus-
trated; English or French; tells how and
where to trap; what bait and traps to use;
is full of useful information.
Hallam's Trappers' Supply Catalog—96
pages; illustrated; rifles, traps, animal bait,
headlights, fish nets, trappers' and sports-
men's supplies, at low prices.
Hallam's Raw Fur News—Gives latest prices
and advance information on the raw fur
market.
Write to-day for above.
Address, using num-
ber given
below.

Ship your
RAW FURS
to **John Hallam**
Limited
315 Hallam Building, Toronto

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we
will put you in touch with the makers.

Meat Shortage Critical Quick Action Needed

"Since the War the live stock herds in Europe have decreased by 115,000,000 head. No one can say to what extent the breach of the Italian front was made possible by food shortage. France requires increased supplies unless the women and children are to suffer from hunger. The Allies look to Canada and the United States to save the situation which to-day is grave. We must and will save it. The demand for meat and the fact of depletion of European herds is a guarantee of high prices. Steps have been taken to assure fair treatment to the producers."

W. J. HANNA,

Food Controller of Canada.

Mr. Hanna is working in co-operation with the Food Controllers of Great Britain and the United States. He, more than any other man in Canada, knows the needs of the Allies. His statement shows the seriousness of the meat situation. The question is: How can the shortage best be met?

The speediest way to relieve the critical situation is to greatly increase the production of hogs.

Swine, on account of being prolific and growing to marketable size rapidly, will produce meat more quickly than any other kind of livestock, because 1,500 pounds of dressed meat is a

moderate estimate of what can be produced from one sow in one year. As it is a huge quantity of meat that is needed, and needed speedily, the Allies look to the hog raisers of Canada and the United States to meet the situation.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Departments of the Provincial Governments are co-operating to secure the interest and action of the Canadian hog raisers. The Food Controller states that *steps have been taken to assure fair treatment to the producers.* This will be explained in a further advertisement. The point the Government wants to impress to-day is to

Save the Young Sows

Great Britain has almost doubled her imports of bacon and hams since the war, importing over one billion pounds since last year. There has been no increase in the production of Canadian hogs to meet this situation. The killings in Denmark have decreased 40%. The receipts of hogs at Stock Yards in the United States for the eight months ending August 31st, 1917, show a decrease of 2,765,006 compared with the same period in 1916, while the month of September, 1917 (the latest month for which figures are available) shows the great decrease of 859,830

compared with September of 1916. These figures emphasize the pressing need for a great increase in the production of hogs and indicate a safe and profitable market.

The enormous consumption of the Allied Armies is sufficient to steady and maintain the bacon market at a high level. The British Army ration calls for one-quarter of a pound of bacon per man per day. Multiply this by millions of fighters and some idea is given of the need for increased production.

The fighters, and the women and children of Britain, France and Italy urgently need more meat. Canada can help supply it. Save the young sows.

Dominion of Canada Department of Agriculture

LIVE STOCK BRANCH

OTTAWA



The MINISTER OF FINANCE offers for Public Subscription

Canada's Victory Loan

Issue of

\$150,000,000. 5½% Gold Bonds

Bearing interest from December 1st, 1917, and offered in three maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber, as follows:

5 year Bonds due December 1st, 1922
10 year Bonds due December 1st, 1927
20 year Bonds due December 1st, 1937

This Loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The amount of this issue is \$150,000,000, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds of previous issues. The Minister of Finance, however, reserves the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of \$150,000,000.

The Proceeds of this Loan will be used for War purposes only, and will be spent wholly in Canada.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold
Denominations: \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000

Subscriptions must be in sums of \$50 or multiples thereof.

Principal payable without charge at the Office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the Office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria.

Interest payable, without charge, half-yearly, June 1st and December 1st, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Bearer or Registered Bonds

Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable, or payable to bearer, in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued after allotment in exchange for provisional receipts. When these scrip certificates have been paid in full, and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer, or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of interim certificates and of definitive bonds will be made through the Chartered Banks.

Bearer bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$50., \$100., \$500., and \$1,000. and may be registered as to principal only. Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid direct to the owner by Government cheque, will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

Subject to the payment of 25 cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons, will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons, at any time, on application to the Minister of Finance.

Surrender of Bonds

Holders of Dominion of Canada Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, and of bonds of the three preceding Dominion of Canada War Loan Issues, have the privilege of surrendering their bonds in part payment for subscriptions to bonds of this issue, under the following conditions:—

Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, at Par and Accrued Interest.

War Loan Bonds, due December 1st, 1925, at 97½ and Accrued Interest.

(The above will be accepted in part payment for bonds of any of the three maturities of this Issue.)

War Loan Bonds, due October 1st, 1931, at 97½ and Accrued Interest.

War Loan Bonds, due March 1st, 1937, at 96 and Accrued Interest.

(These will be accepted in part payment for bonds of the 1937 maturity ONLY of this Issue.)

Bonds of the various maturities of this issue will, in the event of future issues of like maturity, or longer, made by the Government, other than issues made abroad, be accepted at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to such issues.

Issue Price Par

Free from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

Payment to be made as follows:

10% on December 1st, 1917	20% on March 1st, 1918
10% on January 2nd, 1918	20% on April 1st, 1918
20% on February 1st, 1918	20% on May 1st, 1918

A full half year's interest will be paid on 1st June, 1918

The Bonds therefore give a net interest yield to the investor of about:

5.61% on the 20 year Bonds

5.68% on the 10 year Bonds

5.81% on the 5 year Bonds

All payments are to be made to a Chartered Bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture, and the allotment to cancellation. Subscriptions accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a Chartered Bank. Any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank will forward subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied toward payment of the amount due on the January instalment.

Subscriptions may be paid in full on January 2nd, 1918, or on any instalment due date thereafter under discount at the rate of 5½% per annum. Under this provision payments of the balance of subscriptions may be made as follows:

If paid on January 2nd, 1918, at the rate of 89.10795 per \$100.
If paid on February 1st, 1918, at the rate of 79.46959 per \$100.
If paid on March 1st, 1918, at the rate of 59.72274 per \$100.
If paid on April 1st, 1918, at the rate of 39.90959 per \$100.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank, or from any Victory Loan Committee, or member thereof.

The books of the Loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of this issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Subscription Lists will close on or before December 1st, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, November 12th, 1917.

Lend to Your Country

--

All Canada is Your Security

"The man, be he rich or poor, is little to be envied, who at this supreme moment fails to bring forward his savings for the security of his country."

What if Canada Loses this Market

SUPPOSE the farmers of Canada suddenly found that the market for \$320,000,000 worth of agricultural and animal products was suddenly cut off—what would happen?

Yet Great Britain bought just that amount of Canada's total exports of \$417,000,000 worth of grain and animals.

And now Britain must have credit to buy these products or buy them where she can obtain credit.

Canada's Victory Loan will finance the credit.

It means everything to you to keep this market which takes 77 per cent. of all exported products.

It means everything to everybody fighting for freedom.

It is the very substance of Victory to our armies in the field.

**Make the Victory Loan a Success by
Buying all the Bonds you can and
Urge your Neighbors to do the Same**



If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and let us know and we will put you in touch with the makers.



BY YOUR CHOICE OF TWO DAILY TRAINS

CANADA'S FINEST
IMPERIAL LIMITED TRANS-CANADA
MODERN EQUIPMENT
Observation—Compartment—Drawing Room Cars, Standard and Tourist Sleepers.
Dining Cars—Meals Served A La Carte.

EASTERN EXCURSIONS

DECEMBER 1st to 31st

For full information, Reservations, Etc., ask any Agent
of the

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY

"The World's Greatest Highway."



SOLID THROUGH TRAINS
NO TRANSFERS
SMOOTH PERFECT ROADBED



Hearts and Hazards

Continued from Page 8.

"No. I think not," and put on his hat and moved toward the street.

"Where are you going, Ben? Supper's almost ready."

"I may be a little late for supper; so don't wait for me—you and Lucy."

"But, Ben! Where are you going at this hour?"

Continuing streetward, he called back to her dully:

"I'm going over to Mrs. Nolan's—to see her parlor maid."

Unlike his mother, Mrs. Nolan's parlor maid had no scruples in passing along the gossip which had reached her ears at third or fourth hand. She spoke loquaciously on the matter, and who shall deny that she added thereto a little adornment of her own.

In any event, Ben went from her directly to Mr. Sage, and his mood had waxed more gray than ever. He found Sage on the veranda of his home, smoking a cigar in solitude and gazing fixedly into the late summer dusk; and his mood, too, as any might have seen, was not a cheerful one.

He brightened considerably, however, as Ben approached.

"Well, by George!" he exclaimed, rising delightedly. "Come up and have a seat. It's hot as blazes in the street tonight, but cool here. Mother," he called through the doorway behind him, "here's Ben!"

But Ben remained standing near the bottom of the steps.

"I only stopped for a minute, Mr. Sage. Don't call her. I only want to say I am going to quit my job at the end of this week."

Sage's demeanor promptly changed. His surprised pleasure fled, and an expression of pain crossed his large face. Before he could shape his mind for speech, his wife came out from the hall, her eyes radiant with glad welcome.

"Ben, this is a pleasure! We don't often see you here. I hope—" She halted, suddenly struck by Ben's peculiar look and glanced questionably from him to her husband. Then, as a quick suspicion became definite in her mind, she murmured something about a forgotten duty indoors and neatly withdrew.

Sage was now standing at the head of the steps looking sorrowfully down at Ben.

"I've been expecting this," he said in a low voice, "for some time. You've heard, then?"

"I—I—you mustn't misunderstand me," stammered Ben, utterly taken aback by this unexpected thrust. "Philip Lukens, the man who leased our farm was in town not long ago, and he said he'd grown tired of country life and wanted to get back to the city, so I thought—I've always loved farm life, you know—I thought I wouldn't wait till September—"

"When did you see Mr. Lukens, Ben?"

"It was on the night—that night at the Jefferson."

"More than a week ago. And you've been all this time making up your mind?"

Subterfuge was never easy for Ben. He started to speak, found he had nothing to say, and replied instead with a barely perceptible inclination of his head.

Sage descended the steps and took his arm.

"Come; let's take a stroll through the yard, Ben. Maybe we can reach a better understanding."

But Ben hung back; and, to bolster his strength, he repented to himself something the parlor maid had told him: "Miss Sage said that if her father didn't fire you she'd never speak to him again as long as she lived."

"I'd rather not, Mr. Sage. It wouldn't change my decision anyway."

"Then you're determined to quit me?"

"Yes, I think it'll be best for me to leave."

"Well, before you go, tell me this. You're not leaving because you want to return to your farm, but because of what happened that night at the Jeff. Isn't that so?"

(To be continued.)

Our Ottawa Letter

Packers' Profits Regulated—Farm Help Being Conscripted—Many Acclamations.
(By The Guide's Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—The capital has not experienced such a quiet week in months as the week about to close. The departure of Sir Robert Borden for Halifax on Sunday and the flitting away from Ottawa of the western ministers, as well as those from other parts of the Dominion, were productive of a period of quietude quite unusual. Only one official announcement of importance marked the week. That was the making public of the decision arrived at by the cabinet last week in regard to the profits of packers. In brief it has been decided that packers shall have all profits made in excess of 15 per cent. confiscated. From seven per cent. up to 15 per cent. half the profits made will be taken by the gov-
ernment Service Act in a manner which be subject to regulation and to licensing restrictions. There was nothing in the nature of an explanatory statement issued in connection with the announcement but, presumably, the government figures out that confiscation of unreasonably large profits will tend to make the packers content with a smaller spread in the cost of goods handled as between the price paid to the consumer and the price charged the consumer.

Farmers Told To Sell Out

Despatches to the Ottawa newspapers today tell of the first objections by farmers to the enforcement of the Military Service Act in a manner which would deprive them of necessary farm help. The story comes from Perth where last night, under the auspices of the Farmers' Club, 500 farmers paraded and expressed their opposition to the manner in which the tribunals of that district were dealing with applications for exemptions. They stated that in some instances farmers had been instructed either to sell or rent their farms so that they would be in a position to report for military duty in two months. Dr. A. E. Hanna, ex-M.P., and the Unionist candidate for parliamentary honors for Lanark county championed the movement and, while asserting his support of the Military Service law, expressed the opinion that the members of the tribunals were not exercising good judgment in dealing with applications for exemption from military service.

The farmers and their friends held a meeting at which was drafted the following resolution which was mailed to the minister of agriculture:

"Mr. T. A. Crerar, minister of agriculture:—We the united farmers of the county of Lanark surrounding the town of Perth, wish to protest against the manner in which the local tribunals are interpreting the Military Service Act. In your recent speech in the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, before the livestock breeders' conference, you declared that men necessary for production would in no case be taken from the farms. Before the tribunal in Perth during the four days sittings approximately 100 applications for exemption have been considered. About 20 have been ordered for immediate service and about 80 have been granted exemption of varying periods of from two to six months. About 75 per cent. of the total applicants are farmers' sons. In view of the acute shortage of farm labor, which the farmers of this district have to contend with, this matter is of serious moment to them and we would ask you to use your utmost endeavor to have most specific and more definite instructions in regard to the drafting of farm labor forwarded to this and other tribunals, and we would further ask that applicants who have been refused exemptions at this tribunal be granted a further hearing before another tribunal."

The development at Perth indicates one of the many difficulties being experienced by the military service board in applying the law. While some tribunals have a disposition to be too lenient and grant applications that should be refused, others conceive it to be their duty to draft as many men as possible in the army, regardless of the other requirements of the country. One tribunal in Russell county has granted

exemption to all applicants, while others have insisted on drafting men with two or three relatives at the front and with dependents. Fortunately, such cases can be appealed. Whether or not more definite instructions will be issued as to the exemptions of farmers' sons required at home it is hard to say, but if it is felt that tribunals in some localities have not given proper consideration to the needs of the community, from the standpoint of production, their work will doubtless be subjected to review by the judges to whom appeals may be taken.

Political circles at the capital have been more particularly interested this week in the reports of conventions for the nomination of candidates throughout the country. The official world, as everybody knows, is made up of people from all provinces and from all parts of every province. It follows therefore that anyone looking for "expert" advice can get more of it in Ottawa in an hour than anywhere else in the Dominion. It must be confessed, however, that the experts have never been more hopelessly at sea than at the present time, and the majority of them frankly admit that they do not know what will happen in their home communities. There has been much speculation as to the number of elections to parliament on nomination day by acclamation. It would be a waste of time and white paper to say much as to that because nominations will be over before this appears in The Grain Growers' Guide. One prediction made today is that the Union government will have about 25 acclamations outside Quebec—none within—while Sir Wilfrid Laurier will have an equally large number to his credit in that province. We will know very shortly how near this prediction will prove to be true.

O'CONNOR'S NOVEMBER REPORT

The last monthly report of W. F. O'Connor, acting commissioner of the cost of living indicates that large amounts of butter are being held in cold storage, and that on account of the artificial scarcity thus created on the market, prices to the consumer are much higher than the supplies of butter in the country warrant. The price of butter, says the commissioner, should decline. Under the terms of order-in-council of November 10, 1916, offers of reasonable prices to those holding undue quantities cannot be refused without risk of offence against the terms of that order-in-council. November figures show a 34 per cent. increase as compared with a year ago. Regarding the egg situation, Mr. O'Connor maintains that heavy perishable stocks are being held, and it would seem that plain business prudence would dictate the placing of these egg stocks in the Canadian market at once, otherwise there is likely to be a serious loss of valuable food.

balance the crate was placed in the box. The boy then gathered a quantity of small cobble stones, dropping them near the box. A few grains of corn were dropped near the crate and some more in it and the pig was enticed to enter. The door was closed and the pig was ready for weighing. By putting the small cobble stones into the box until the box and crate with the pig in it balanced once more, the boy learned the weight of the pig in terms of cobble stones. By means of the scales the stones were weighed, and the total of the weighings gave, with fair accuracy, the weight of the pig in pounds. This ingenious method may be used by any farm club boy who has not the ordinary large scales to hand for weighing his pig during the feeding season.

WORK ADVANCING

The theme of the annual convention of agricultural societies in Saskatchewan this year will be Boys' and Girls' Work for the Rural Districts. A great advance in the work in this province is about due. The Herbert agricultural society is planning to get a team of five boys from each of the municipalities which give the society financial support and provide a short course of two days, the boy from each municipality making the best showing in the judging competitions to be selected as a member of the team to be sent to the Regina exhibition.

Since the outbreak of war the department of agriculture at Ottawa has shipped 481,049 tons of hay to Great Britain and 76,000,000 bushels of oats. It has shipped also 440,000 tons of flour, requiring for its manufacture over 24,000,000 bushels of our farmers' wheat. That department alone has shipped nearly \$100,000,000 worth of hay, oats and flour to Britain. This can be continued only with the help of credits established by us. The Victory Loan establishes the credit.

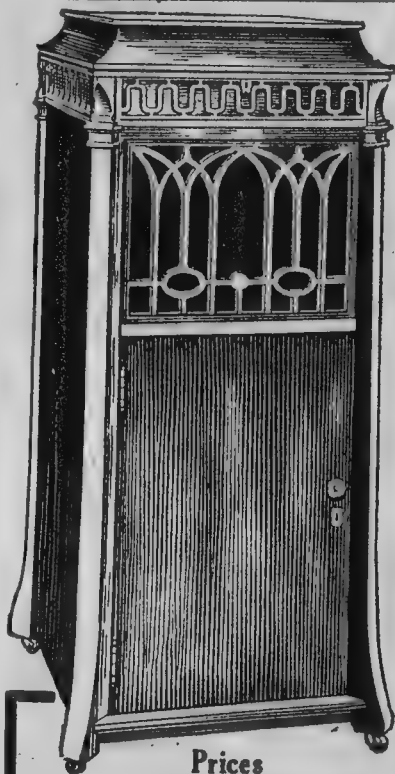
Saskatchewan School Fairs

Continued from Page 22

schools and that large numbers of them, instead of looking to the towns and cities, will be encouraged to engage in agriculture.

HOW A CLUB BOY WEIGHED HIS PIG

The following method was used by a pig club boy of Massachusetts for weighing his pig as required throughout the feeding season. The only scales at hand were small, with a capacity of a few pounds, such as are ordinarily used in the kitchen. He took a hog crate, a strong box, some chain and a long pole. First he balanced the long pole over a high board fence, marking the exact centre by weight. When weighing he placed the pole over a board fence, resting on the point marked. To one end he attached the crate and to the other the box, using the chains. Sand sufficient to



Prices
\$137.50 Up

We Make This Gift Easy to Purchase

A small cash payment will be accepted on any model you may choose from our catalogue, which will be sent you free on request, and the balance you may pay off next fall after harvest, or monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly terms if preferred. Remember, too, that we pay express charges to your nearest station and guarantee safe delivery of your instrument.

WINNIPEG PIANO CO

DIRECT FACTORY REPRESENTATIVES
STERNWAY, GERHARD HEINTZMAN, NORDHEIMER, CHICKERING, HAINES, BELL,
SHERLOCK-MANNING, DOHERTY, CANADA AND LEBAGE PIANOS.
EDISON, COLUMBIA, EUPHONOLIAN AND PHONOLOGA PHONOGRAPHS.

A Year to Pay For This Exquisite Family Christmas Gift

Two novel, practical and excellent gift-giving ideas have sprung into popularity during the past few years at the Christmas season—the gift of an individual member of the family to the entire household, and the elimination of small gift-giving on the part of the different persons in the home to secure one good practical and more expensive gift that all may enjoy.

The NEW EDISON

"The Phonograph with a Soul"

Makes an excellent gift in either case. It is a gift that all the family will enjoy. It makes an ideal group gift. Nothing can compare with the New Edison as a Christmas gift, because there is nothing that appeals so strongly as music to people of all tastes and all ages. Nothing you may select will continue to give pleasure so long.

Fill in
This
Coupon

Winnipeg
Piano Co.
333
Portage Ave.
Winnipeg

Please send me illustrated catalogue, giving full particulars regarding New Edison Phonographs as advertised in The Grain Growers' Guide.

Name.....
Address.....

THE BEST LINIMENT

OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

**Gombault's
Caustic Balsam**

IT HAS NO EQUAL

For — It is penetrating, soothing and healing, and for all Old Sores, Bruises, or the Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancers, Boils, Corns and Bunions. CAUSTIC BALSAM has no equal as a Liniment.

We would say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Persistent, thorough use will cure many old or chronic ailments and it can be used on any case that requires an outward application with perfect safety.

Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for
Sore Throat
Chest Cold
Backache
Neuralgia
Sprains
Strains
Lumbago
Diphtheria
Sore Lungs
Rheumatism
and all Stiff Joints

REMOVES THE SORENESS—STRENGTHENS MUSCLES

Cornhill, Tex.—"One bottle Gombault's Balsam did my rheumatism more good than \$120.00 paid in doctor's bills."
Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express prepaid. Write for Booklet B.
The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

**Don't Cut Out
A SHOE BOIL, CAPPED
HOCK OR BURSTITIS**

FOR

ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blemishes. Reduces any puff or swelling. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2 a bottle delivered. Book 6 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for man and horse. For Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Varicocleas, Allays Pain. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell more if you write.
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 495 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.
Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of lungs, bowels, kidneys, Fever, Distemper, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly Dr. Bell, V.B., Kingston, Ont.

BONE SPAVIN

Prepared by Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste, no matter how old the blemish. Full price refunded if it fails to cure either Bone Spavin, Ringbone or Sidebone. Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser sent free on request.

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CHURCH ST., TORONTO, ONT.

Cattle Labels
No occasion to send to the States. Save duty and delay. Orders filled first mail. Prices low as the lowest. Write for samples. Mention this paper.
A. B. CAIL, 421 Main Street, Winnipeg

**Half A Bottle Cured Baldy**

Miss Bernice Sloan, of Ukiah, Cal., writes: "I received your free book and found it very convincing. Used half a bottle of Save-The-Horse on my horse Baldy; he had been very lame for a long time. I am very thankful for the cure."

SAVE-TH-HORSE

—the great remedy of horse owners and breeders for over 22 years—every year it cures thousands of old and so-called incurable cases of Ringbone, Thoropin, SPAVIN and diseases of Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof or Tendon. Sold with a signed Guarantee to cure or your money refunded. Write today for FREE Save-The-Horse BOOK, telling how to diagnose and treat 58 kinds of lameness; also expert veterinary advice and sample of Guarantee—All FREE. Keep a bottle of Save-The-Horse ready for emergencies.

TROY CHEMICAL CO.
150 VAN HORN STREET, TORONTO, CANADA
(Made in Canada)
Druggists everywhere sell "Save-The-Horse" with signed guarantee, or we send it parcel post prepaid.

The Meat Situation--Allies Position

Annual Meeting Western Canada Livestock Union—Strong Resolution to Government re Conservation of Best Agricultural Man-power for Production

The annual meeting of the Western Canada Livestock Union was held at Regina, November 14 and 15. A reasonably full attendance of delegates was present. Dr. J. G. Rutherford, C.M.G. of Calgary, presided and in his opening address called special attention to the new livestock act passed at the last session of the legislature at Ottawa and enlarged on the value this would be to livestock men. This act has not yet been put into force. It is designed to control stock yards and secure better marketing facilities, and it is anticipated or at least hoped that it may be put into force in the near future. The financial report of the Union showed it in a fairly flourishing condition, with \$800 of surplus.

A report was given to the union by F. H. Auld, deputy minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan on the meeting held in Winnipeg on September 25 to discuss the screenings question. Mr. Auld gave quite a full and accurate report of this meeting and there ensued the usual discussion which had taken place at this other livestock breeders' meeting on the screenings question. At various periods through the convention the discussion of screenings would drop up, in fact when ever interest lagged on any other question somebody invariably brought in the matter of screenings.

J. D. McGregor, representing Hon. W. J. Hanna, food controller addressed the meeting and gave a report of the meeting held at Ottawa recently to encourage hog production. He had been at Ottawa for a month and it had been decided between the food controller and the minister of agriculture after due consultation with delegates from the departments of agriculture in the western provinces and in Ontario to put on a campaign for greater hog production. Mr. McGregor gave startling figures to show the seriousness of the food situation in France and in Great Britain. He left no doubt in the minds of those at the convention that the allies were never yet faced with so serious a situation in the matter of feeding the armies at the front and that the matter of prime importance for Canada at the present time is to produce all the food possible. There is a shortage of fats and oils, and bacon which is a standard army food must be produced in greater quantities if the army is to be kept at fighting strength.

Among other figures he received there by wire on Nov. 15 the following: "Figures for general revictualing of France show 1917 wheat crop of France 39,000,000 cwt., as against 1913 crop of 87,800,000 cwt., and 1916 crop of 58,410,000 cwt."

The 1917 production in France of food-stuffs, including all cereals, potatoes and beet root, only 222,000,000 cwt., against 358,000,000 cwt. in 1913. With utmost economy France will require to import 40,000,000 cwt. of cereals with in the next year. These figures emphasize gravity of situation and necessity of Canadians reducing consumption of foods vitally needed overseas.

Under such representations the delegates from the provincial departments of agriculture who visited Ottawa promised to endeavor to put on a campaign for greater hog production in Western Canada this fall. These delegates have now reached home and are about to undertake this campaign. What their plans are we do not know. Representations were made at Ottawa to the department of agriculture and the food controller's department emphasizing the advisability of establishing a minimum price for hog products but the Federal authorities feared such would not be feasible at the present time.

P. F. Brett, acting livestock commissioner for Saskatchewan emphasized the points made by Mr. McGregor.

The Marketing Problem

One of the most interesting addresses given before the convention was that by D. M. Johnston, representative of the Dominion department of agriculture at the Winnipeg stock yards. Mr. Johnston is probably closer in touch with the movement of livestock in

Western Canada and the actual conditions of the livestock industry than any other man west of the Great Lakes. He also spent several years in England and Germany before the outbreak of war and is thoroughly acquainted with the livestock conditions in those countries in pre-war days. He showed the enormous prices to which livestock has reached in Europe at the present time.

Mr. Johnston dealt with foreign prices, the heavy runs of cattle at present, the return shipments of feeders, co-operative shipping, free freight, transportation problems, etc. We are forced to hold over his discussion to a later date.

G. H. Hutton, superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lacombe, Alta., gave a report of his visit to Ottawa and a most valuable paper on profitable food production. Mr. Hutton has carried on the most extensive experiments to determine cost of producing hogs with pastures added to grain ever carried on by any one experiment station in the world. During the past season he has fed over 1,000 hogs, all on experimental work. These experiments are not finished yet but valuable results are available on the benefits that may be derived from the use of pasture in substitution for grain. Mr. Hutton's address will be published later in The Guide.

At a complimentary dinner given by the city of Regina to the visiting delegates, Hon. V. Winkler, minister of agriculture for Manitoba emphasized the importance of removing the duty on various products coming into Canada if adequate encouragement were to be given to production.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan believed that if the departments of agriculture are to undertake a successful campaign of production that something definite must be given as an assurance that the farmer is not going to lose money in this game. Theoretically it was alright to talk about asking farmers to produce hogs at a loss as some delegates did, but practically it was no good and he feared would not be listened to. If it was absolutely necessary that the patriotic duty must be made the chief appeal in this case he was willing to do it under the peculiar conditions that existed, but he feared for the results. Farmers should be shown that they could depend on some profit out of the game if they are to be asked to go into hog production on any large scale.

Able addresses were also given by H. A. Craig, deputy minister of agriculture for Alberta and Dr. S. F. Tolmie of Victoria, B.C.

Addresses On Co-operative Work

Perhaps the most interesting address of the whole convention was given on the second day by Mr. Barrow, M.L.A. for the Chilliwack district in the British Columbia legislature. Mr. Barrow recited in the most interesting manner the struggle that the milk producers of the Chilliwack and Lower Fraser Valley had gone through in marketing their milk in Vancouver and in breaking up the combination formed amongst dealers against them. They have not only secured a better price for the producers but have given milk to the consumers in Vancouver in a more satisfactory manner. Whereas farmers were going out of milk and the production of dairy products, a short time ago, they are now keeping their herds and prosperity reigns where there was chaos in the dairy industry a year ago.

The work of co-operation in regard to the dairy industry and wool marketing and other projects of Saskatchewan were thoroughly covered by W. A. Wilson, chief of dairy branch and W. W. Thompson, head of co-operative branch in the provincial department of agriculture. Mr. Wilson gave a thorough outline of the work that has been done in improving the dairy industry in that province and amongst other things characterized as most dangerous the statements of W. F. O'Connor, commissioner investigating the high cost of living at Ottawa. Mr. O'Connor's derogatory statements in regard to cold storage plants were most ill-advised. Mr.

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Ducks, per lb.160
Turkeys, 7 lbs. to 9 lbs.200
Turkeys, 9 lbs. over, in No. 1 condition, per lb.210
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Thompson dealt particularly with wool and poultry marketing.

W. H. Dryden of Brooklyn, Ont., president of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association of Canada was present and gave an outline of some of the work the association is doing.

A modification of the rules in regard to the registration of Shorthorn cattle from Britain to the United States but which are not eligible for registration which were imported many years ago in the Canadian herd book is now being negotiated between the United States and Canada. It is hoped that more reciprocal action can be secured in regard to registration of this stock between the two countries.

The association is now also endeavoring to secure the services of Prof. Geo. E. Day of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, as general secretary and field man for the Dominion Shorthorn Association, thereby hoping to do much constructive publicity work and spread the influence of the association in Canada.

An able address was given to the convention by Dr. Torrance, veterinary director-general for Canada on tuberculosis and contagious abortion control.

Resolutions of the Convention

The afternoon session of the second day was given over to the discussion of resolutions. Some of these were new and some were only reaffirmed from previous years. One of the last resolutions passed, but which was particularly emphasized, was in regard to suggestions to the military registrars and local exemption tribunals throughout Canada. It was firmly emphasized by a large number of delegates that if the government was going to ask the livestock men of Western Canada to produce more livestock and more grain that this was an impossibility without a reasonable amount of help. If young farmers, farmers' sons and experienced farm labor is to be conscripted indiscriminately from the farms the production will be seriously depleted and many men who at the present time are working night and day to keep on, largely from patriotic motives, would have to quit the business immediately. The meeting did not wish to dictate to the military authorities but to point out things which are not known as they should be to those carrying on the administration of the Military Service Act. The result was the following resolution passed unanimously:

"Resolved, that in view of the vital importance to the Empire of increasing and maintaining at the highest possible level the food production capabilities of the Dominion, the Western Canada Livestock Union desires to respectfully impress upon the Dominion government the imperative necessity of instructing military registrars and exemption tribunals to exercise every possible precaution in order to avoid the drafting of farmers' sons, young farmers and bona-fide experienced farm laborers, whether applying for exemption or not, whose removal would seriously interfere with the conduct of agricultural operations.

In this connection, it is suggested that steps should be taken to secure the utilization in agricultural work by conscription or otherwise to a far greater extent that hitherto of the alien labor, now largely unavailable and often unsatisfactory. And that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the government at Ottawa at once."

After a further half-hour's discussion on the ever-ready subject of screenings the following resolution was passed on division; there being anything but unanimity of opinion on this question and anything but a thorough knowledge of the question in spite of all the discussion carried on in regard to it:

"That the Dominion government be asked to take over forthwith the entire output of screenings from the terminal elevators, compensating the elevators on a cash basis for services rendered in connection with the cleaning of the grain; that the factors entering into the determining price paid the shippers of grain be; the composition of the screenings; the export value of refuse screenings; the market value of re-cleaned screenings; to be arrived at on a basis of the market value of No. 1 O. W. Oats at Fort William; that arrangements be made to separate these screenings into such standard grades

as may be necessary to meet the requirements of Canadian feeders."

One of the biggest difficulties in the way of solving this whole problem has been the lack of readiness on the part of feeders most anxious to get screenings to pay the price the open market has established for them. The idea of getting them for feed for 50, 75, or any other per cent. of their actual market value ought to be forgotten. It only puts feeders in an unfavorable light and handicaps their legitimate chances of securing what they want.

Other resolutions expressed appreciation of the action of the federal authorities in passing the new livestock act and asked it be put into force as soon as possible; that existing herd laws be modified as much as possible so as to render available large areas of grazing lands now going to waste; that the war import tax be immediately removed from corn; that the railways be

approached with the object of securing a reduction in freight rates on corn as a war measure; that legislation be enacted to enforce the putting of proper partitions in stock cars; that cities and other urban municipalities be respectfully urged to relax their regulations, as a war measure, to permit of the keeping of pigs within their boundaries so that kitchen garbage may be utilized to the fullest extent.

A resolution passed at the last meeting asking that an officer be attached to the department of agriculture to keep stockmen acquainted with changes being made in railroad tariffs and that in fact a regular transportation division be created was reaffirmed.

Great Britain borrows from the Canadian government, which in turn borrows from the Canadian people by means of the Victory Loan.

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Tuckett's Cigars have been smoked for years in Western Canada, from the days when settlers had to fence the buffalo off their breaking. They are the same good cigars to-day that they always have been.

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is essentially practical. It is written by Professor G. E. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, and hence deals with Canadian conditions. It contains chapters on types of swine, principles of swine breeding, breeds of swine, results of experiments in swine feeding, feeding and management, marketing and caring, and buildings, sanitation and disease. The book has a complete index, is properly illustrated and contains 330 pages. Price, postpaid.....**\$1.75**

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Book Reviews

LIFE OF RICHARD COBDEN

The biography of Richard Cobden has been brilliantly and faithfully penned by his admirer and disciple, Lord Morley.

It is a perfect mine of political wisdom and economic truths. Richard Cobden was born of good old English yeoman stock at Heysholt, in Essex, in 1804. His parents' means were straightened, but through the kindness of relatives he received a good education and went into business in London with his uncle, who was a cotton broker. His ability and industry had their reward and in his early thirties he had attained to a comfortable financial position and was in charge of the Lancashire end of the business. In his capacity as foreign agent for the firm he travelled extensively both in Eastern Europe and America, acquiring thereby a familiarity with commercial and political conditions in other countries, which was later to prove useful. From an early age he had taken a great interest in politics. In 1837 he stood as parliamentary candidate for Stockport, but was defeated. By 1838 the economic condition of Britain, as a result of the aftermath of the Napoleonic wars and the transformation towards industrial development had come to a sorry pass; there was widespread stagnation of trade and misery, manufactures were declining; prices of food, enhanced by the corn laws, were scandalously high; and discontent was rife. The saner minds of the country had begun to realize that the corn laws and the tariff system in general were threatening to destroy the predominance of British manufacturers and their removal soon became a matter of vital import to the industrial capitalists. In October, 1839, a band of seven men met in a hotel at Manchester and formed the Anti-Corn Law Association. Soon afterwards Richard Cobden joined them. There is not space here to follow the amazing history of the league in the ten years' campaign which had to precede the victory: the triumphs and disappointments, the crowded meetings in the towns, the hostility of the squires and their henchmen, and the gradual conversion of important leaders down to the day in the commons, when, after a brilliant speech by Cobden, the premier, Sir Robert Peel, tore up his notes of reply, and turning to his colleague, Sidney Herbert, said: "Answer him if you can, for I cannot." Cobden and Bright, though aided by numerous and capable allies, had at an early stage become the acknowledged protagonists of the free trade movement; the first pre-eminence for his logical arguments and power of reasoning, and the other supreme in emotional oratory. There are few finer incidents in politics than the story of how Cobden called on Bright to find him mourning the loss of a beloved wife, and said to him: "There are thousands of homes in England at this moment where wives, mothers and children are dying of hunger. When the first paroxysm of grief is passed I would advise you to come with me and we will never rest until the Corn Law is repealed." Thus had begun a partnership which death alone severed, and the public imagination was captured by the pair who had given themselves up so unsparringly to a great cause. Peel and Gladstone passed through parliament the legislative measures which gave Britain free trade, but to Bright and Cobden belong the real credit and Peel was the first to acknowledge it. The full history of the Corn Law struggle and its triumphant issue is brilliantly told in Lord Morley's book and Cobden's letters and addresses given therein, constitute a veritable treasure-house of economic information.

After the repeal of the Corn Laws Cobden occupied a powerful position in the house as an independent radical member. In 1860 he negotiated an excellent commercial treaty with France, which improved political relations between the two countries, but was subsequently destroyed to a great extent by the unsympathetic attitude

of certain elements in Britain at the time of the Franco-Prussian war. It was the first step in the direction of that international free trade on which his hopes were set, but the dream faded before the rise of the violent nationalisms which have ended in the present war-tragedy. Cobden was deeply interested in the United States, which he regarded as the main hope of democracy.

In 1861 the Queen had offered Cobden the alternative of a baronetcy or Privy Councillorship as a reward for his services in regard to the French commercial treaty. But he begged permission to decline both, declaring "the only reward he desired was to live to witness an improvement in the relations of the two great neighboring nations." He valued his independence above all things, and continued to make able and forceful speeches against public abuses and follies. He took a special delight in exposing the unjust privileges of the landed aristocracy, and in 1864 said: "If I were five-and-twenty or thirty instead of being unhappily twice that number of years, I would take Adam Smith in hand, and I would have a league for free trade in land just as we had a league for free trade in corn. You will find just the same authority in Adam Smith for one as for the other; and if it were taken up, as it must be taken up to succeed, not as a political revolutionary, Radical, Chartist notion, but taken up on politic-economical grounds, the agitation would be certain to succeed." But this reform was not to be his—he had exhausted his resources of health by untiring public labors; his voice failed, and when he contracted a severe chill he failed to rally and died in London on April 2, 1865, at the comparatively early age of 61 years. His death was mourned all over the land and he was buried quietly in a little church-yard in Lavington in Sussex.

Cobden's character can best be realized by extracts from his speeches. In the house of commons, on his death, his old opponent, Disraeli, said: "There are indeed, I may say, some members of parliament who, though they may not be present, are still members of this house; are still independent of dissolutions, of the caprices of constituencies, and even of the course of time. I think Mr. Cobden was one of these men." His devoted friend and ally, John Bright, described him as "the manliest and finest spirit that ever quitted or tenanted a human form," and added: "I have only to say that after 20 years of the most intimate and brotherly friendship, I little knew how much I loved him until I had lost him."

TALKS ON TALKING

"Talks on Talking" (\$1.00 postpaid) is the title of an interesting little book by Grenville Kleiser. This book adds another link to the series by this writer on various phases on the art of talking and public speaking. Mr. Kleiser's works should be known to all who aspire to public utterance. This last book deals principally with conversations rather than public speaking. It is a very interesting study of the different types of talkers. Mr. Kleiser gives us in this book very clever word pictures of the following types of talkers, whom we have all met:—

The tiresome talker, the trifling talker, the tedious talker, the tattling talker, the tautological talker, the tenacious talker, the tactless talker, the temperamental talker, the tantalizing talker, the tangled talker and the triumphant talker, and shows how the faults of these various types may be guarded against. The book is not only intended for public speakers, but for everybody who requires to do much talking, whether in a business or a social way, and can well be studied with profit by the persons who merely aim to make their conversations with their friends more pleasurable and interesting.

NOTE.—The books reviewed above may be obtained from the Book Department of The Grain Growers' Guide on receipt of the price mentioned in brackets after each title.

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The Church and Social Relations

By W. A. Douglas, B.A.

What gravitation is to the universe, that religion is to humanity. As gravitation binds the universe in a cosmos, so moral law will some day bind humanity in the harmony of brotherhood.

Religion is the supremest of sciences, the loftiest of human considerations, the bond of universal harmony, the source of the highest inspiration, the crowning of goodness, the enthronement of love, and the harbinger of universal peace.

There is a twofold application of religious truth: First, it appeals to the individual to consecrate himself to the highest ideals; second, it lays down the principles for the government of society. What the brick is to the building, what the soldier is to the army, what the wheel is to the machine, that the individual is to society.

In our evangelistic efforts this dual application of religion is largely ignored. All the efforts of evangelistic organizations are almost wholly concentrated on the individual. Again and again is proclaimed the doctrine, that, if every individual were right, then the whole of society would necessarily be right. The assumption is that the goodness of the parts insures the goodness of the whole. If, however, we ask a few questions respecting this assumption, we see at once its fallacious character.

What would we think of an architect who would assure us that the soundness of a building depended altogether on the soundness of the parts,

and that the arrangement of these parts is a matter of no importance? What would we think of a general who would assert that the success of the army depended wholly on the valor of the individual soldiers, and that organization, strategy or adaptation, was of no possible importance?

Can we think of teaching more irrational? A building is a great deal more than a pile of bricks; an army is a great deal more than a mass of soldiers, and in the same way society is a great deal more than a mere assemblage of individuals.

As bad adjustment will ruin any building no matter how good the materials; as lack of organization will insure the defeat of any army no matter how good the soldiers; even so will bad relationship vitiate humanity, no matter how sublime the religion we try to proclaim. Injustice cannot bring forth the fruits of righteousness.

We are here in charge of the architecture of society, compared with which that of all the temples or palaces in the world sinks into utter insignificance; we are engaged in a campaign, whose aim is the triumph of the kingdom of God. And how are we grappling with this, the highest of all problems? We are attempting to solve it according to an assumption, which, if applied to architecture, to generalship, to machinery, or to any business organization, would be the sheerest madness.

In our evangelistic efforts the servant

is exhorted to be faithful to his master and the master to be considerate to his servant, but no enquiry is made why there is such a relationship as a servant and a master, and why they are not fellow-helpers, brethren beloved. The master is regarded as satisfying the claims of honesty, when he pays the wages of the sweat shop; but he is not exhorted to investigate why it is, that, in this world of teeming abundance, such an iniquity as a sweat shop can have an existence.

Could there be anything more sublime than the teachings of Christianity? Further than sweep of sun or star, wider than the expanse of the heavens, loftier than the reach of human ken, must there not exist a supreme dominating intelligence? In the transcendent glories of the universe there comes the overwhelming conviction "Thou art, O God, thou art." The mission of Christ was to teach us to call this being "Our Father." In the testimony of the rocks, in the wondrous mechanism of the heavens, in the sublimities and the harmonies of the universe, in the marvellous adaptations of the physical forces, in the ineffable potencies of thought and vitality, we catch glimpses of His power and we see with what ample abundance He has fitted this earth to be the habitation of man. In humble reverence, therefore, do we bow before Him, and repeat the Credo, "I believe in God the father, maker of heaven and earth." As a part implies a whole, as an upper implies an under, so a father implies a child, children imply a family and a family implies a brotherhood. The moment, therefore, we acknowledge the doctrine of the

fatherhood, by that act we acknowledge the doctrine of the brotherhood. We also acknowledge the doctrine of God the Creator, the provider of the earth with all its potentialities. We are brought, therefore, face to face with this important inquiry: For whom did God the Creator furnish these bounties? To declare that he furnished them for the special benefit of a class and not for the equal enjoyment of all, would at once negate the doctrine of fatherhood and brotherhood. Every instinct of the soul rises up in protest against such teaching. Equal brotherhood and equal heirship to the gifts of the Creator are indissolubly united; they stand or fall together. For one part of humanity to claim the right to charge the rest of humanity for the occupation of the face of the earth or for access to its bounties, is the negation of brotherhood and the asseveration of the doctrine of master and slave.

Between the raw material as furnished by the Creator and that material as transformed or transported by labor, there is an essential difference. By that act of transformation the laborer establishes an inalienable right of property in the value he adds thereto. Let a man demand that commodity from the producer without offering some fair equivalent for his labor, and, by an unerring instinct, this producer feels that the demand is unjust. The universal consensus is, that the toiler who has produced a commodity, is entitled to a reward. When, therefore, two men produce different commodities and then exchange them, the moral instincts recognize at once the justice of the transaction. But that men should be allowed to charge for that which the Creator furnished, that some men should be allowed to charge their fellows for the privilege of living on the face of the earth, that is a doctrine the injustice of which has been demonstrated by the universal experience of the ages. That the millions, who, by their industry, produce the abundance of food, clothing and other products, should enjoy that abundance, is a doctrine that should be unhesitatingly accepted. That the man sows one bushel, and by his fostering care reaps twenty bushels, should own these twenty bushels, would seem to need no demonstration. But when a man acquires possession of a piece of land and makes nothing abundant, by what principle of justice should he be allowed to claim a share of the crops that other hands have raised? Let population, however, gather on that land till the area for each occupant becomes very small, then, according to our present arrangements, the land owner is allowed to claim the abundance that the industry of other men has begotten. By this arrangement, therefore, the men who produce abundance, secure only scarcity, while the men who raise nothing, often secure the abundance, simply because land has become scarce, and the greater this scarcity of land, the greater is the abundance we allow the landowner to claim. In this arrangement is there not a terrible travesty of justice?

Between the value caused by the energy of the individual and the value caused to the land by the community, there is an essential difference. By every productive act the laborer tries to multiply the abundance of commodities, and in this way he multiplies the value. At the same time let the population of any town increase from nothing to hundreds of thousands, and to the land of that location there will come an enormous value. The first value indicates that the industry of individuals has increased the abundance of the commodities, the second value indicates that population has increased the scarcity of land. To treat these two values alike is as irrational as to confound an asset and a liability or a multiplication and a division.

And yet in our laws respecting the rights of property and in the imposition of taxation, this essential distinction between these two values is largely ignored. The evil results of this failure are to be witnessed in the development of all our cities; the larger the city the greater the evidence of the injustice. With every addition to the population the landowner can claim from industry a greater tribute. At the same time, with every addition to the population, the state claims from industry a larger contribution of taxation. Thus industry must meet year after year a two-fold



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increasing tribute, one to the owner of the land, the other to support the taxation. Thus do we elevate non-production to a palace and crush industry down to the humble surroundings of the crowded tenement. Thus do we leave society in twain, making at one extreme the Millionaires' Row and at the other the Beggars' Alley.

By ignoring the difference between the gifts of the Creator and the products of industry, by ignoring the equal right of everyone to the former and the exclusive right of the individual to the latter, by ignoring the difference between the value caused to commodities by the energy of the individual and the value caused to the land by the conjoint presence of the community, we trample on the claims of honesty and we ignore the rights of property. We destroy the possibility of brotherhood; we establish mastery and servitude; we make injustice inevitable and by so much do we make a complete Christianity impossible.

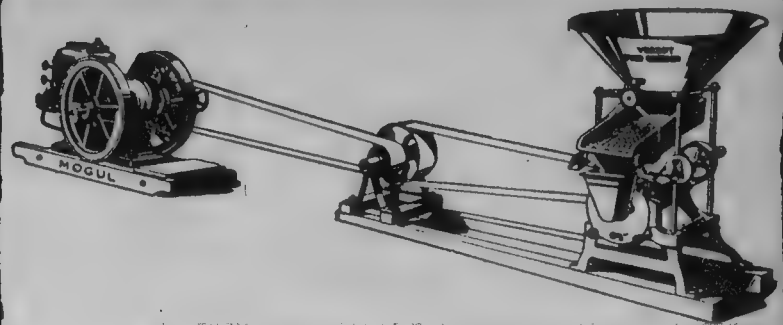
Let us, however, once succeed in bringing the adjustments of society into harmony with the eternal equities; let us learn how to recognize everyone born in the world as the child of God, as a member of a brotherhood with certain inalienable rights, by which he is entitled equally with all others to the gifts of the common Father; let us thus secure to him the opportunity to procure a livelihood with the assurance that what he sows, that shall he also reap; let us make his environment such that the path of goodness will be easy and the surroundings tend to develop all that is best in him and not the worst, as the present circumstances in many ways do; let men be placed in such relationship that each will try to confer his greatest benefit on all the rest; then, with the opportunities that will thus come for the development of the higher intelligence, with the removal of the terrible pressure of temptation that we now place in the pathway of honesty and virtue, with human law in harmony, with the divine law, with the principles of righteousness enthroned in the institutions of the people, may we not look with confidence for the coming of that time by prophets and bards foretold, when the reign of evil shall forever cease and man shall attain to triumphs of goodness, compared with which, the attainments of to-day are but as the glimmering dawn to the brightness of the noon-tide glory?

Do you ask, how can this be accomplished? Is not the lesson most obvious? Industry turns the desert into a garden and forthwith we increase the taxes thereon. Speculation turns the garden into a desert, and we keep the taxes low.

Where should we place the tax on the value of the products of the honest toiler or on the value created by the community? Can there be any but one answer? Should we not take community values for community purposes? Is not the demand of justice most obvious? Never tax the products of industry, always tax the value of the land, so as to remove all temptation to use it for extortion.

We shipped to Britain \$230,000,000 of our total of \$289,000,000 of grain exports during the fiscal year ended March, 1917. She bought in the same year \$90,000,000 of \$128,000,000 of the animal produce we exported. During the three war years our farm products have been exported in increasing volume and at rising prices. In 1915 we shipped over \$209,000,000 worth of Canadian agricultural and animal products abroad; in 1916, \$352,000,000; and in 1917, \$501,000,000. Most of this went to Great Britain who wants to buy more, if we will advance the necessary credit. The Victory Loan will help the government to advance it.

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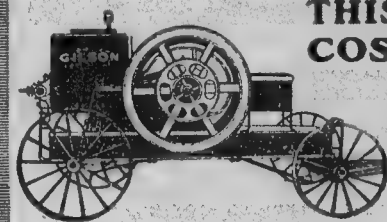
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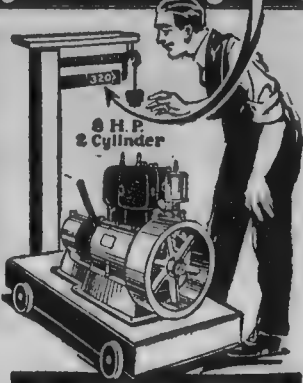
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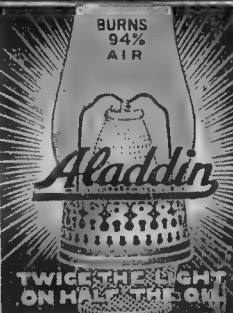
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Re-Vitalized Rural Schools

By Carl A. Anderson, B.A.

The mere reference to the dawn of a new day implies the passing of the night. The longest night has an end, and after hours of weary waiting comes the day. In the glory of the day the trials and heartaches of the darker hours are all but forgotten.

The wretchedness that I have seen in city slums has burnt itself into my very soul. But never in all my experience in the city slum have I heard such heart rending accounts of privation and fortitude as I have from the lips of pioneers in this new land. I have listened for hours to the stories of hardship and courage told by the men and women who came here to fight back the wilderness and conquer the country to civilization. The pioneers not only bore these hardships, but in addition they were dogged by every financial interest in the country. They had to fight the land speculators, the grain gamblers, the liquor interests, the mortgage sharks and machine firms. It was an uphill fight. Thousands upon thousands gave up in despair and left Canada. These men and women who are here today held their trenches like true soldiers against great odds.

Dawn Of a New Day

The dawning of a new day holds in its hand new and sacred responsibilities. For your and for my best friend—for that lad on the battle front, the dawning this day may perhaps have meant death. We cannot all die for our country, but we can live for it. Days like these should stir us to our highest duties. The pioneers of Saskatchewan realized and did their duty. Their prairie homes were at stake. At one fell blow they curbed the land speculator, drove the liquor interests out of the country, built their own grain elevators and demanded that civil treatment from the banking institutions which is accorded the farmer today.

The time is past when a machine agent can befog a man's brain with liquor, sell him a threshing outfit, take the land as security without the consent of his wife, and in a year or two drive the wife and children out of the homestead shack, off the farm, out into the cold world. Thanks to the pioneer heroes, the woman has been made man's equal in law. Any further privileges she may desire are hers for the mere asking.

As citizens of this great commonwealth, you and I, whether teacher or not, can bend our efforts to hasten the coming of a better school system for the rural district. This must be done. The farmers' boys and girls have not been getting a square deal in education. In developing this better system of schools, we must study to understand the country and show that our sympathy is with the farmer. Without a spirit of sympathy and good-fellowship we can do nothing.

Weeds, Weather and Wiseacres

Instruction in scientific farming is essential, but the worst folly of the day is the preaching of agriculture out in the country by men whose hearts do not pulsate in sympathy with the farmer. The wiseacre, who is ever ready to tell the farmer how to farm, is as great a nuisance to the farmer as weeds and bad weather.

We need agricultural instruction in the rural school. We need it in the town school. It is a crying need. Common sense must be our guide. Lack of tact and understanding on the part of better farming enthusiasts have set rural communities back a decade. As an instance, the coming of the silo in a certain community was delayed many years through the assinnity of a book-farmer who came into the district to show the farmers how to farm, and who made an absolute failure of the silo.

We are to have school gardens and agricultural courses. We must go about these projects in a rational manner. We cannot hope to accomplish anything by foisting our pet notions on the rural school. Anything that is undertaken must be tested and found suitable. It must be backed up in such a way as to assure us of its permanency. We should be past the experimental stage and by this time know what we want. The present system of education is at fault. The lack of a continuous policy is ruinous. The teaching profession must be made sufficiently remunerative to make it a stable and permanent profession. If our farms or our business places were in the hands of a new and inexperienced manager every year or two, what would be the result? When we hire a carpenter or mason we are particular in selecting the man who can put up a building right, but in hiring a teacher to build a child's character and model his brain and body for life and eternity the question is, not "what is he worth?" but rather "what does he want?" The result is a constant change of teachers. The work started by one teacher is torn down by the next one.

Many a good baseball diamond in the school ground has been ruined by spasmodic attempts at reforming the agricultural system of an entire community through a weed-grown garden plot. The buried ambition of many teachers are marked by checkered furrows and sod-grown mounds in the school yard. They meant well. They were missionaries in the field. But the fruits of their endeavor were, as a rule, mere ridicule and contempt for the effort at agricultural instruction. It is about time now that the work which the over-burdened rural school teacher has been doing under adverse conditions be taken up by specialists and made stable and productive of greater results.

Need of a National Policy

We are about to enter upon a new era in rural education. Agriculture, domestic science and industrial courses are to be on a par with geography, if I mistake not the tendency of the time. I wish most earnestly to sound a note of warning against allowing other interests but the farming interests to determine what the courses and the educational policy shall be. What should be our guide in drafting these courses and formulating the policy? How can we get the best results?

The keynote of this convention is co-operation, sympathy and good-fellowship. In line with this spirit it is my purpose to win the whole-souled love and sympathy for the cause of the farmer folks and for the farmer children. We may be experts in education and hold degrees in agriculture, but unless our attitude towards the farmer is right our work will be a failure. We must consider the hardships the pioneers have gone through, and the problems he has had to face. Our sympathies must be genuine and our attitude right.

What is true in the smaller orb of the school is true in the larger sphere of the nation. Without a national policy of agricultural education our dabbling in agriculture is a farce. A nation which desires to grow to greatness must husband its agricultural resources. Even now, the fertility of our virgin soil is being depleted. Weeds are ruining our lands. The agricultural industry, the backbone of the nation is threatened.

First and foremost, the national policy must be such as to win the respect and confidence of the farmers. A policy under which the farmer is schooled in methods of increasing production and at the same time is bled of the profits of that production, cannot be tolerated. The protective tariff costs the average farmer in this coun-



CARL A. ANDERSON, B.A.

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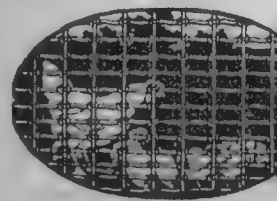
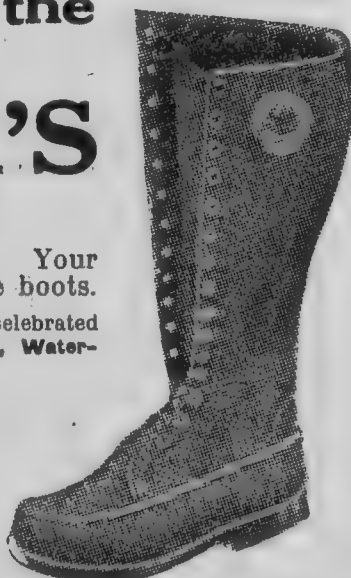
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The Benwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Company, Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Part of an address delivered before the Quill Plains Educational Association.

try between \$200 and \$250 per year, of which only about \$50 goes in the public treasury. The balance goes to the manufacturers. This means a loss of \$50,000,000 every year to the farmers of the West. Think what could be done if this money could be saved to the farmer and part of it put into better schools.

Have you considered that the products of the farm are the only articles on which the government has set a fixed price? The patriotism of the farmer is attested by the fact that he is satisfied although he feels that price-fixing meant a loss to him. However, he is asking the nation why he alone should be singled out for such drastic regulation. Why shouldn't the price on sugar be set? Why hasn't the food controller fixed the price on manufactured foods? Why isn't the price of clothing fixed? When the tanneries on this continent are bulging with hides why isn't the price on shoes regulated? Why isn't the price on gasoline and machinery fixed? The food controller replies that because of the supernumerable middlemen each adding his commission and increasing the ultimate cost the prices can't be fixed. It would ruin the cities he declares.

This war has focussed the eyes of the nation on the farmer. He, it is upon whom the nation depends to prevent a world famine, and win the war. Canada is mainly an agricultural country. With its appalling national debt Canada might well learn a lesson from little Denmark. After her war with Germany in 1864 Denmark was a bankrupt nation. After that war the farmers came into their own. They were given greater control of the government. Agricultural high schools were established for the young and old, with the result that the country today has the greatest per capita wealth of any nation in the world with possibly one exception. Canada can well learn from little Denmark.

Economics Plus Agriculture

Combined with the agricultural courses, which are to teach the boy how to increase his yield, must be a course in economics to teach him how to secure his rights and obtain a better price for his produce. He must be taught not only what his interests are, but he must also be trained and educated to guard his rights even in the halls of parliament. Unless this course in the economics is combined with the course in scientific farming the system is doomed.

The Saskatchewan farmers are organized, and thoroughly organized. The agricultural instructor who teaches greater production but ignores co-operative marketing will run counter to the organized farmers. He is in the same class as the farm organizer who advocates farm unions but ignores greater production, or drops a hint to discourage it. Both are doing their cause great injury. Saskatchewan should bar them out.

I see the dawn of a new day for the common people, whom, Lincoln said, God must have loved, for he made so many of them. The world is convulsed today as the crust of aristocracy and military autocracy is being broken down and crumpled up. The democratic nations of the world are locked in a death grapple with a military despot. Will democracy stand the test? At this moment it looks dark.

If democracy is saved, it will be because the agricultural classes of the new world have been doing their bit. The men who so loved the country that they labored for years from sunrise until sunset and long after dark often for a mere living, the men who plodded through mud and mire, braved snow and rain to care for his cattle, who foregoes the pleasure of evening shows for the gift of sound sleep that comes with wearied body; the men who refused to leave the country and go to the city as did two thirds of the people, these are the men who will save democracy. That mother of men in the country who works in the field when the nation has called away the laborers, who, in addition, gets the meals for the family and does her own household work, who milks her share of the cows, makes the good butter, and for it buys her groceries and is not ashamed to carry her parcels up the street, war or no war—this is the pioneer mother

who is doing her bit. Had she, too, deserted the country to seek ease and luxury as did her city sisters, where would democracy be today?

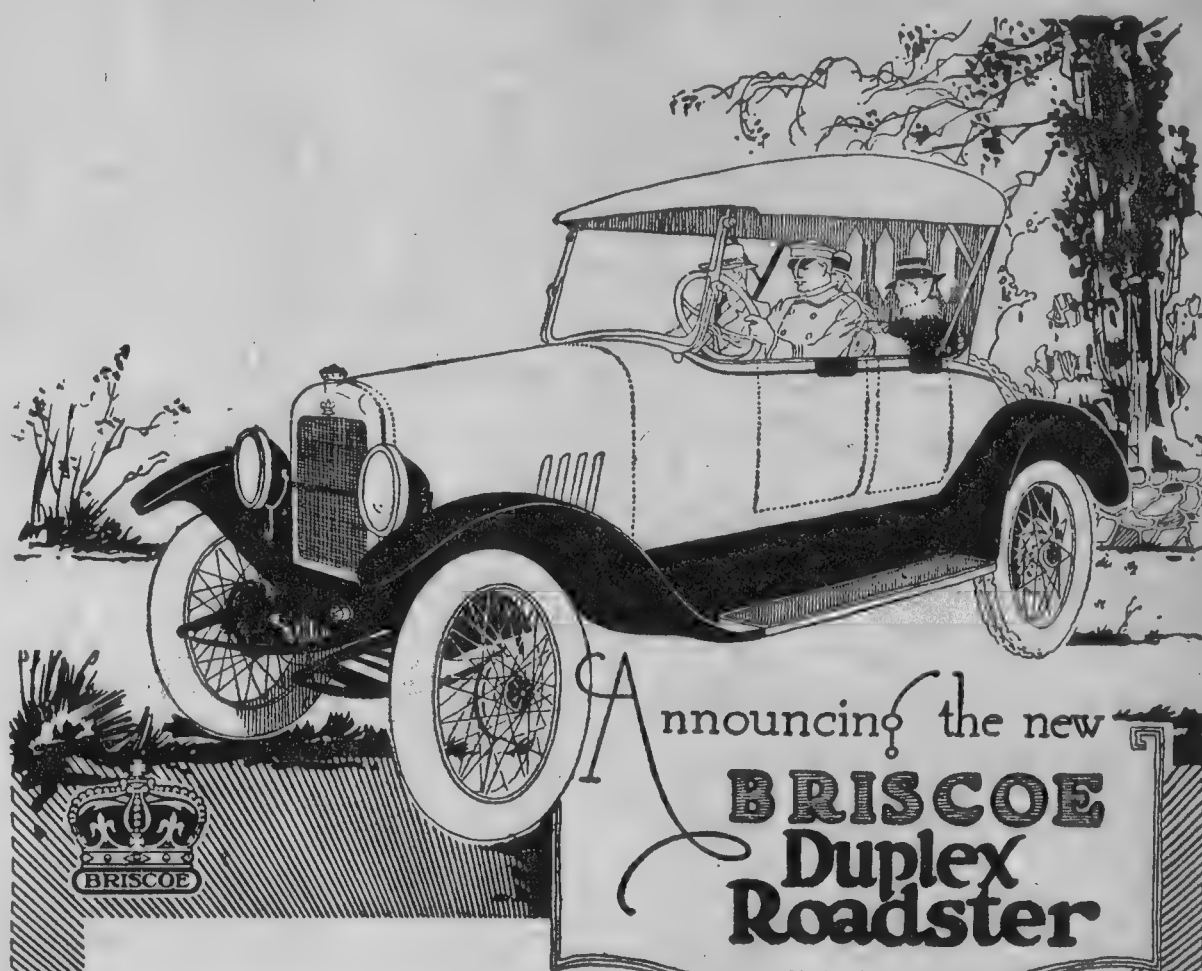
I see the dawn of a new and better day for the agricultural people and for their brothers in democracy. The sunlight of that day is glorious enough to radiate its splendor alike into the humble rural dwelling and the destitute city slum. He must be dead, indeed, who does not feel in the glory of a new day, the enchantment of its splendor.

About 300,000 men have registered under the Military Service Act. Of these about 255,000 are seeking exemption from service overseas.

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has deemed it necessary, in the public interest, to pass an act governing the practice of Optometry, or sight-testing in Saskatchewan.

The said act provides that only those who have passed the examinations provided by the Council of Optometry shall practice optometry or sight-testing in the province of Saskatchewan.

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Supper Dishes

Supper oftentimes seems the most difficult meal in the day to prepare. Breakfast is somewhat of a standardized meal, meat and vegetables and one of the thousand and one puddings form the mid-day meal, but when night comes and we are more or less weary, and have the feeling we would like to sit down to a meal we did not have to prepare, and eat something new and tasty, it is somewhat of a task to think of just the right thing for supper. And secondly, if we are to do our share toward conserving food for overseas, we must avoid the use of meat three times a day. Both beef and pork are badly needed over there and when we eliminate beef and pork from our menu, there is not much choice left. The choice must be principally fowl, fish or some of the substitutes for meats; there are a great many of the latter, eggs and milk, pease, beans and lentils, cheese, etc. By using substitutes for at least one meal in the day we can save a lot of the food that is going to help win the war. Let us get busy and when you have discovered a substitute that works well, write and tell us about it. If there is one thing more than another this war has encouraged, it is the spirit of mutual helpfulness and we are always glad of suggestions for this page. This is a good way to use stale bread.

Wheat Pancakes

1 pint sour milk 1 teaspoonful baking powder
1/2 cupful grated stale bread About 1 1/2 cupfuls flour to make a good batter

Let the bread stand in the milk for a short time, then beat thoroughly; sift together the salt, soda, baking-powder and flour, beat into first mixture, and fry as usual on a hot griddle.

Boston Baked Beans

There is one difficulty about baking beans in this country; it is sometimes hard to get clean soft water, and beans do not cook well in hard water.

3 cups beans 1/2 lb. salt pork
1 teaspoonful salt 3 tablespoonsful molasses
1 onion Pepper

Pick over the beans, wash, cover with soft water and soak over night. Drain, put in stew pan, cover with fresh water and heat gradually to the boiling point and let simmer until skins will burst if pressed gently between the thumb and finger. Drain beans, cut pork in cubes and par-boil slightly. Put a layer of the pork in the bean crock, add the onion and then a layer of beans, alternating pork and beans until the crock is full. Add the molasses, pepper and salt, cover with boiling water and bake in a slow oven six hours, adding a little water from time to time. Uncover the crock during the last hour of cooking. These will keep for a week in cool weather, so quite a quantity may be baked at one time.

Apple Johnny Cake

This makes an excellent second course for supper, or dessert for dinner.

2 cupfuls home-ground corn-meal 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder
1 cupful flour 1 teaspoonful salt
3 sweet apples 1 1/2 cupfuls milk

Mix together the dry ingredients, beat in the milk and the apples cored, pared, and thinly sliced. Pour into a well-oiled, shallow tin and bake in a moderate oven till the apple is well done, from thirty-five to forty minutes. This should be served very hot with butter, or may be cooled and served crumbled in milk for the children's supper.—Mrs. M.C.D.

Cheese Toast

Cheese toast is very nourishing, combining as it does so many meat substitutes.
1 tablespoonful butter 1 tablespoonful flour
1 cup milk 1/2 cup grated cheese
2 eggs Slices of toast

Melt the butter, add the flour and stir until well blended, then add gradually while stirring constantly, one cup milk. Bring to the boiling point, add the grated cheese. As soon as the cheese melts, add the yolks of two eggs slightly beaten, cook one minute and add the whites of the eggs, beaten until stiff. Pour over slices of toast and serve.

Egg Toast

6 slices of bread 1 cupful of milk or skim milk
1 egg 1/2 teaspoonful of salt

Beat the egg, and add the liquid and salt. Let the bread soak in the mixture

until slightly soft. Then fry to a light brown on a hot, well greased pan or griddle. More eggs may be used if available.

Baked Whitefish with Tomatoes

2 lbs. white fish Bread crumbs
Tomatoes Butter
Salt and pepper

Wash the fish, split it open, season with pepper and salt and sprinkle with stale breadcrumbs. Take the whole or large pieces of tomato from a can of tomatoes, place on fish, dot well with butter and sprinkle with breadcrumbs. Bake, basting frequently. The liquid from the can of tomatoes may be used for soup or to flavor a stew.

Cream Toast

1 1/2 cupfuls of milk 1 tablespoonful of flour
1/2 cupful of cream 1 teaspoonful of salt
1 tablespoonful of butter 8 small slices of toasted bread

Put the milk and cream on to heat; while it is heating toast the bread, and mix the soft butter with the flour. When the milk comes to the boil add the butter and flour; cook for three minutes; add the salt. Lay the toast in a shallow dish, and pour the cream over it.

Rice and Cheese

3 cupfuls boiled rice 8 teaspoonfuls butter
3 egg-whites 1 1/3 cupfuls grated Canadian cheese
1 cupful light cream or rich milk Cracker crumbs

Butter a pudding-dish and sprinkle with cracker-crumbs. Place the rice, which should be warm, in a bowl and beat till very light. Add the egg-whites whipped until stiff, and beat these together. Spread in one-third of the rice, sprinkle thickly with one-third of the cheese, dot with one teaspoonful of butter, and sprinkle with cracker-crumbs. Repeat till there are three layers; then pour in the cream and bake thirty minutes in a moderate oven.—L. E. L.

Vegetable Chowder

Cut fat salt pork in pieces, fry out and strain. There should be one-third cupful. Add four slices of onion finely chopped and cook five minutes. Strain and add two cupfuls of one-half-inch potato cubes and one and one-fourth cupfuls of one-third-inch cubes of parsnips. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, add two cupfuls of boiling water, bring to the boiling point and let boil until vegetables are soft; then add one quart of milk, four tablespoonfuls of butter, bit by bit, one-half cupful of fine cracker-crumbs and two teaspoonfuls of finely-chopped, parsley.

Apple, Date and Nut Salad

2 cupfuls sour apples 1/2 cupful of French dressing
1 cupful of stoned dates 2 cupfuls of shredded lettuce
1/2 cupful of English walnuts 1 large red sour apple

Wash, pare and cut the apples into fine slices; remove the stones from the dates, cut each date into two slices (lengthwise), and add to the apples. The nuts are broken (not chopped) and added to the apples and dates. Mix all well together; line a salad bowl with shredded lettuce; put the salad in the center, and cover it with French dressing; wash and polish the red apple; cut it into eighths, and garnish the salad around the edge with the red side out. The lettuce may be omitted.

Baked Potatoes

There is one way of serving left over baked potatoes of which we are particularly fond. Cut the baked potatoes lengthwise, take out the inside leaving the case whole, mix with butter, pepper, salt, and moisten with milk. Heap in the potato shells, and brown in a moderate oven. These may be sprinkled with grated cheese or a little chopped meat added in the mixing.

Banana Pudding

1 cupful of flour 1 egg
2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder 2 teaspoonfuls of melted butter
1/2 teaspoonful of salt 1 cupful of mashed bananas
1/2 cupful of sugar
1/2 cupful of milk

Sift the flour, baking powder, salt and sugar into a bowl; add the milk, the well-beaten egg and the bananas (which have been put through a fruit press or mashed with a fork); mix all together. Brush a round earthenware dish with melted butter, pour in the mixture, and bake for thirty minutes in a moderate oven; serve warm with milk and sugar or fruit

sauce. Serve in the dish in which it is baked.

English Brown Pudding

2 eggs Few grains salt
1/2 cupful sugar 4 tablespoonfuls tart
1-3 cupful butter preserve, as cherry
1/2 cupful bread-flour or plum
1 tablespoonful warm 1/2 teaspoonful soda
water

Beat eggs very light, add sugar, and stir thoroughly. Beat the butter to a soft cream and beat slowly into the egg-mixture. Then add the flour. Dissolve the soda in the water, add to mixture, and beat thoroughly, then stir in the preserve, and beat till evenly distributed. Transfer to six individual, well-buttered moulds, and steam one hour, or into a single mould, and steam one and one-half hours. Serve with plain fruit sauce, or creamy sauce.—Mrs. Mabel C.

Cream Sauce

Work one-fourth cupful of butter until creamy and add one cupful of powdered sugar gradually, while beating constantly; then add one-half teaspoonful vanilla and one-fourth cupful of heavy cream beaten until stiff.

Apple Porcupine

4 medium sized apples 1 tablespoonful butter
1 1/2 cupfuls sugar 1/2 teaspoonful cin-
2 1/2 cupfuls water namon
Blanched almonds

Cook the sugar and water together for three minutes, core and pare the apples, and cook them in the syrup till tender but not broken. It will be necessary to turn them once or twice during the cooking. Then drain, place in a baking-dish, add butter and cinnamon to the syrup, and cook till quite thick. Fill the cores and surrounding space with the syrup and stick the apples with the blanched almonds lengthwise. Place in the oven just long enough to brown the nut-tips. Cool and serve with plain or whipped cream.—Mrs. F. A. W.

Cereal Fruit Pudding

1 cupful of cereal of 1 teaspoonful of salt
choice, or left-over 2 cupfuls of milk
cereal 2 teaspoonfuls of but-
1 cupful of fruit, raisins, ter
dates or figs 1 cupful of fruit juice

Put the cereal into two cupfuls of water and boil until thick; then add the milk and boil slowly for one hour; add the chopped fruit. Brush an earthenware dish with butter, pour in the cereal, place in a moderate oven and bake for forty minutes. Serve warm in the dish in which it had been baked. Garnish the top with orange marmalade. Serve with fruit juice.

Brown Betty Pudding

This is a delicious pudding made without eggs or milk and may be eaten hot or cold with cream or sauce.

4 cups chopped tart 3 cups stale bread-
apples crumb
1 cup sugar 2 tablespoons butter
Lemon peel or nutmeg 1 cup hot water

Butter a pudding pan and place a layer of crumbs in the bottom, then a layer of apples. Sprinkle with sugar dot with butter and add a touch of grated lemon rind or nutmeg, then a layer of crumbs and so on until the dish is full. Make the top layer of bread and apples mixed, dotted with butter. Pour over all 1 cup boiling water, or if apples are not juicy, one and one-half cups water. Bake in a moderately hot oven until the apples are tender. Canned apples, peaches or any tart fruit may be substituted for the apples.

Apple Pudding

5 apples 1 teaspoonful cinna-
1/2 cupful molasses mon
1/2 cupful brown sugar 1/4 cupful cold water
1 teaspoonful vinegar 1 tablespoonful butter

Grease the pudding dish, put in the apples, which have been pared, cored, and quartered, then add the other ingredients in the order given and cover the top with a rich pie-crust. Bake thirty minutes.—Mrs. C. A. W.

Apple Fluff

6 baking apples Coconut
Butter Sugar

Pare and core the apples and fill each center with coconut soaked in milk. Place a bit of butter on top, and steam until soft. Remove carefully to a shallow pan, sprinkle with sugar, and brown lightly in the oven. Serve hot with whipped cream.—Mrs. C. S. D.

Foamy Sauce

Work one-half cupful of butter until very creamy, and add gradually, while beating constantly, one cupful of powdered sugar. Then add one egg, well beaten, and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Set a saucepan containing the mixture in a larger saucepan of boiling water, and beat until mixture is heated.

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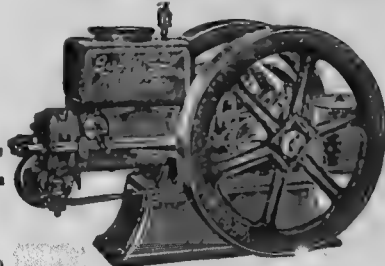
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Early Winter Styles

Braids, the military and the more elaborate chenilles are used extensively this year. Many of the newest models show these pretty braids and embroideries to excellent effect. The ever popular tunics were never more so than they are this year. They hang in any length, from two-thirds length to those which merely show the hem of the foundation skirt below. They come in pointed, rippled and straight styles. The large side pockets so much worn in the summer and early fall are still much in vogue. Indeed their essential utility makes them a feature difficult to dispense. The dress that has caught the fancy of the school girl is of medium weight tweed, with extensive trimming of buttons in one of the many old and pretty designs the season is showing.



- No. 9462—Girl's Box Plaited Dress, 8 to 14 years. Price 15 cents.
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- No. 9482—Three-Piece Skirt, 24 to 34 waist. Price 15 cents.
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- No. 9564—Blouse with Vest, 36 to 46 bust. Price 15 cents.
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Pattern shown in these columns are especially prepared for women readers of The Guide. They can be relied upon to be the latest models and include the most modern features of the paper pattern. When sending your order please be careful to state bust or waist measure for adults, age for children and the number of the pattern described. Allow 10 days after the receipt of your order for filling. Address orders to Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide Winnipeg, Man.

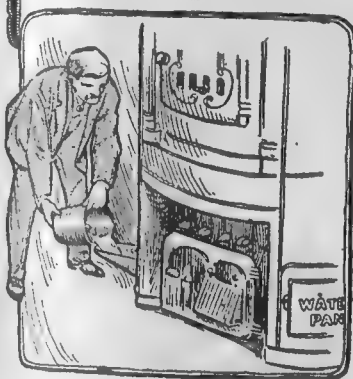


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Farm Women's Clubs

CANADA'S VICTORY LOAN

A circular has been sent out from the central office on the subject of the Victory Loan, which is by now in the hands of the secretaries of the women's locals. May we venture to hope that it will be carefully read by them and the subject fully discussed at the next meeting.

There is no need for me to add to what the circular says as to the necessity of this loan, but I would like to urge our members to take the matter up with the same earnestness and enthusiasm that the majority of them have displayed over the Red Cross work. It is equally as necessary and is not asking of you any sacrifice at all, for it is a sound and profitable investment for your money.

We must endeavor to make this a loan from the whole people and by subscribing to it we can confidently feel that "the silver bullets" we provide are playing an important part in bringing victory a little nearer to us. Food and money are daily becoming more important factors in winning this war; without them our men might as well lay down their arms and let the enemy do with us what it will.

It has long been a sore point that so few farm women, in spite of their laborious days, possess any little income which they can look upon as entirely their own. Surely now is a good time, when the majority of farmers are somewhat more prosperous on account of war prices than they have been in the past, to persuade them to place a few of these bonds in the name of their wife, as well as building up a comfortable reserve fund for the farm which will help things out when the lean years come again, as they most assuredly will.

A Victory Bond for every man, woman and child on the farm is a good slogan, which I hope our members will "do their bit" in carrying out.

IRENE PARLBY,
Pres. Alberta U.F.W.A.

RURAL MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS

With considerable enthusiasm was passed at the U.F.A. convention in February and again at the convention of Rural Municipalities in February a resolution advocating rural municipal hospitals, and asking the government for an act making it more feasible for the rural municipalities and local improvement districts to embark on this work.

The act was passed by the legislature and made considerable use of by platform speakers of both political parties up to election day, since when it has been little heard of. Now, at the convention of rural municipalities, Mr. Greenfield, the man who has worked for years to find a solution for this medical aid problem in rural districts told the delegates that it was no use passing resolutions or acts of parliament and then letting the matter drop;

that the work of getting these hospitals started was up to the people themselves, and the men present responded to that remark with loud applause. I wonder how many of them, after they got back to their own homes, gave it another thought.

It has been an unusually strenuous year for both men and women on the farms which has perhaps held the movement back, but if anything the hospitals are more needed now than ever; children are becoming of increasing value as the devastating war goes on with its continuous wastage of human life. And farm women, the majority of whom are impairing their future health by overworking on account of the shortage of labor, need more than ever the rest and care of a hospital during maternity.

We are talking a great deal today of reconstruction problems after the war, but we are not facing as we should the present day problem of bringing more efficient medical aid to the rural districts. If this is an urgent problem now it will be a thousand times more so when the war is over and we have renewed streams of immigration pouring into the country and thousands of returned men distributed back to their homes over the province; many of whom are with nerves and health shattered, will probably require medical treatment and care for many years to come. Saskatchewan is taking this matter up with far more zeal than this province, and have during the past year opened five or six hospitals, have buildings under construction at several other centres and by-laws are to be submitted at the coming municipal elections for the building at several points of 50, 40 and 30-bed hospitals. Besides this, several hospitals already in existence are coming within the provisions of the Union Act.

Is it not time the people of Alberta got moving? The busiest time of the year is over and if this thing is to be started the women must take hold of it and not wait for the men. I am looking to our U.F.W. members to set the pace and I hope they may have something to tell us on the subject at our next convention, when we will probably have a session given to the question of public health and rural hospitals.

IRENE PARLBY,
Alix, Alta. Pres. Alberta U.F.W.A.

THE BOYS' WORK CONFERENCE

The allies in boys' work in Canada, which are the various protestant churches, the Sunday schools and Young Men's Christian Association, have agreed on a definite policy in boys' work. They have a united program in the Canadian Standard Efficiency Tests.

Two meetings or conferences are to be held in Saskatchewan in November—one at Moose Jaw, the other at Saskatoon. Their programs, which are

TELL US ABOUT YOUR CLUB

Rural women's clubs will be a mighty factor in developing community life in the prairie provinces. They will largely mould the civilization of this country. There are now over 500 women's clubs in the three provinces. The Guide would like to know what they are doing.

\$20 in Prizes for Stories

In order to get a story of what the women's clubs are doing The Guide will pay \$10 in prizes for the best stories received on the subject "What Our Women's Club Has Done For Our Community." The Guide will pay \$5.00 for the best story, \$3.00 for the second best and \$2.00 for the third best. This story should tell in a general way of the work of the club, giving the membership, frequency of meetings, the general character of the meetings and any special work which the club has undertaken, in fact everything that the club has done of value to its own community.

For the best story on the subject "Our Greatest Success" The Guide will pay \$5.00, for the second best \$3.00 and for the third best \$2.00. This story should describe the one single thing which your club has done with greatest success, whether it be Red Cross work, establishment of a rest room, municipal hospital work, rural school work or anything else.

Open To Every Member

This competition is open to every member of the Manitoba Women Grain Growers, the Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers, the United Farm Women of Alberta, the Manitoba Home Economics Society, the Saskatchewan Homemakers' Clubs and the Alberta Women's Institutes. Every member whether secretary, press reporter or private member of the association may enter the competition. Good photographs will be very acceptable along with the stories. Each story must be written plainly on one side of the paper and must not exceed a length of 400 words, and must reach The Guide not later than December 3. All stories that do not earn prizes will be paid for at The Guide's regular rate of payment if they are suitable for publication. Address all letters to The Editor, Farm Women's Clubs, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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Consistently Priced
and sold on a one-price-to-all basis for nearly thirty years, have established the reputation of the House of McLean for absolute reliability and unfailing satisfaction.
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In any of the regular courses to the first student from a Postoffice. Study any of the following courses: Preparatory, Music, Teachers, High School, Commercial, Telegraphy, Automobile, Steam and Gas Engineering. Also courses by correspondence. Send for catalog at once.
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10 CENTS WORTH
of common ordinary
KEROSENE
or Coal Oil will keep this lamp in operation for 30 hours and will produce
300 Candle Power
of the finest, whitest and most efficient light ever known. Nothing to wear out or get out of order. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Agents make \$25 per week in their spare time. You can do the same. Send for our offer while your territory is open.
Moore Light Co.
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With Fingers! Corns Lift Out

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off—no pain

For a few cents you can get a small bottle of the magic drug freezone recently discovered by a Cincinnati man.

Just ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezone. Apply a few drops upon a tender, aching corn and instantly, yes immediately, all soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn so loose that you lift it out, root and all, with the fingers.

Just think! Not one bit of pain before applying freezone or afterwards. It doesn't even irritate the surrounding skin.

Hard corns, soft corns or corns between the toes, also hardened calluses on bottom of feet just seem to shrivel up and fall off without hurting a particle. It is almost magical. Your drug store has freezone.



Redpath SUGAR



If better sugar is ever produced than the present REDPATH Extra Granulated, you may be sure it will be made in the same Refinery that has led for over half a century—and sold under the same name—REDPATH.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

15

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.



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Provincial Agents SASKATOON, SASK.

Fish Straight From The Sea

Fresh frozen, cleaned and with heads off. Finest for the table. Small percentage of waste. At wholesale prices direct to the farmer.

White King Salmon, per lb.	16c	Skate Wings, per lb.	0.10
Gray and Ling Cod, per lb.	11c	40, 60, 80, and 100 pound boxes containing Salmon, Cod, Soles, Skate, Flounders, per lb.	12c
Alaska Black Cod, per lb.	12c	Boxes 35c extra.	
Soles and Flounders, delicious fish, per lb.	11c		
Fresh Caught Frozen Lake Superior Herring, 100 pound bags	\$3.95		
Smoked Finnan Haddies, 30 pound boxes, per pound	.13		

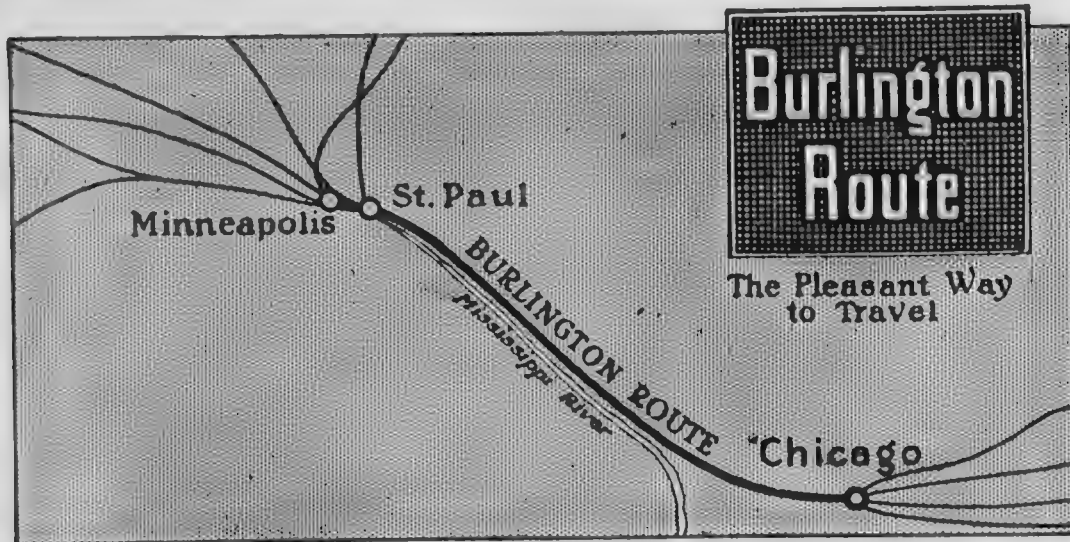
Order early as fish is sure to advance. This is the best and cheapest fish on the market. Terms: Cash with order. Prices subject to change without notice. White fish, Pickerel, Jacks, etc., at wholesale market price.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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And, remember, it's solid

comfort over the Burlington—smooth roadbed; easy riding trains; block protection; courteous attention—real hospitality

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based on that splendid course of training known as the Canadian Standard Efficiency Tests, are full of inspiration and information as well as practical principles in boys' work. The conference leaders at Saskatoon have invited the co-operation of the Grain Growers.

Too many of our rural districts contain no Sunday school, but many have a local G.G.A. In this case the Grain Growers are heartily invited to send a 'teen age boy to the Saskatoon conference, November 30 to December 2, 1917. Delegates must be boys of 15 years and over, and adult leaders of boys. There will be an inspiring program based on the Canadian Standard Efficiency Test, a conference banquet and recreation. A registration fee of \$1.00 covers all expenses except the railway fare, as the boys are billeted. A one-way single ticket and standard certificate is required.

Do you realize that for \$1.00 and a one-way railway fare you can give your boys a three days' vision which may change the whole course of their lives?

If your local is not holding a meeting, call up the members and place the matter before them, and then write Wm. Sexsmith, Boys' Work Conference Secretary, 332 Tenth Street, W., Saskatoon, at once, and tell him that you are sending a boy. Credentials must be supplied, the delegates giving name of delegate and of local and signed by local secretary or secretary of women's section. Could you have seen the 540 delegates as I saw them last year at Regina, not a local or women's section but would find a boy to send.

VIOLET McNAUGHTAN.

Piche, Sask. Pres. W.S.G.G.A.

CAN YOU BEAT THIS?

In response to the letter sent to our secretary some time ago I will attempt to give you an outline of the work of our Homemakers' Club.

We are known as the Carnduff Homemakers' Society. We have 120 paid-up members with about 20 more enrolled. We have an established rest-room, furnished and maintained by the club. Each member is charged 25 cents per year as a membership fee.

We have various ways of raising money to carry on our war work and support our rest-room. The dentist pays us one dollar a day two days every week for the use of the room. As he uses a large screen and his days come in the middle of the week, this in no way interferes with our people using the room in the usual way. We have the same plan with our optician who visits our town once a month. Frequent sales are held of home baking and meals are served on "big days." We shipped two carloads of junk which netted us a goodly sum. We have an annual produce sale some time in the fall, at which our members donate all sorts of farm produce, including butter, eggs, fowl and vegetables. At this sale we also have a home-baking counter, fancy-article counter and lastly, but not by any means of the least importance, a rummage counter. Everybody donates their discarded clothes (they must be clean), pieces of furniture no longer needed, dishes, stoves, rolls of magazines, in fact, anything they find no further use for. This has proved a decided success and often has helped out our less fortunate sisters. None of us are too proud to buy at these sales and often find just the thing we wanted. We also serve a 10 cent tea.

Another means of raising money was conducting a booth at our G.G. picnic. We often pass the plate at our meetings, letting those who wish contribute and often realize a nice little sum.

As yet we have not been able to help any sister club to any extent, this being the only one in this section, except one 35 miles away on another line of railway. We have anticipated organizing clubs in several other places but people seem to be so pressed with war work that they seem to discourage anything new.

Practically the only expense we have is the rest-room, which, with the caretaking, costs us about \$90 a year. Every cent of the rest goes for war work. We knit socks, trench caps and scarfs, make hospital and trench shirts, handkerchiefs, bandages, in fact anything we think is most needed. We are at present saving feathers for pillows.

Protect Your Teeth

FURTHER neglect may cause you all kinds of suffering and ill-health.

IT is not necessary to pay big prices for dentistry these days.

TAKE advantage of our long experience and let us end your teeth troubles at least expense.



Our Prices:

Bridge Work, per tooth... \$ 5.00
Gold Crowns (22k)..... 5.00

Whalebone Vulcanite Plates..... 10.00

If your false teeth do not fit see us — we know how to make perfect plates.

If you break a plate our Emergency Department will fix it at once and return it to you by return mail prepaid.

Dr. Parsons

McCreavy Bldg. WINNIPEG Portage Ave.
Over G. T. P. Ry. Office

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LIMITED
Catalogue Free. Winnipeg, Man.
Wm. Hawkins, Principal

To the Gift Seeker

The true Gift Giver today is better known by the wisdom of his selection than by the amount of money he spends. So long as the gift bears distinction and quality, its cost may be dropped out of consideration. The gift spirit is not measured in dollars and cents.

In this connection you will find the D. E. Black & Co.'s Catalogue an inspiration. So many things may be had at such moderate prices that the wants of anyone may be satisfied.

Our new 1917-18 Catalogue is just completed. Send for a copy today. It is free for the asking.

D. E. Black & Co.

LIMITED
Jewelers
Herald Building — Calgary

lows. Every year we send a Christmas parcel to all the boys who have enlisted from our locality and we have about 150 on our list now.

Our women are answering the call of the war in many ways. Some are helping with the milking, taking care of huge gardens and large flocks of fowl. One of our women, the mother of four little ones, none of school age, has raised a beautiful garden including about 600 head of fine cabbages. Another has just finished helping her father stack the grain from a half section. She also did the seeding and managed the harvest. A great many have helped with the haying and stooking. Another, a bride of but a few months, has assisted with the stooking and driven a four-horse team in summerfalling. Scores of girls from school and office have gone out after hours and "done their bit" in the harvest fields. I must not forget our little boys. They have rallied to the call most manfully. A little lad of 10 has fired an engine all threshing season. I know of three more about the same age who have raked hay, loaded sheaves, hauled straw to burn in the engine and worked like beavers all fall. Can we complain when we have such material as this budding into manhood? I only speak of our own locality. Other places are doing as well.

I find that my letter is going to be entirely too long, so must leave the other topics to a later date.

MRS. T. V. JEWETT,

Pres. Homemakers' Club.

Carnduff, Sask.

ELKHORN CLUB'S ACTIVITIES

Our club meets once a month. One of the ladies gives a paper. For example, one paper was Flies and the Best Way to get Rid of Them. Sometimes another lady gives us a demonstration on cooking, canning, pickling, catsup making, or the quickest and best way of washing, and so on. We work for the Red Cross, knitting, sewing shirts, bags and caps. We had one shower for all our soldier boys and sent about 80 parcels to France and England. We have had two teas, at which we charged 10 and 15 cents and raised over \$20 each time. We have a comfortable room with chairs and a table. We have our own dishes and can serve as many as four dozen people at once. We serve tea at each meeting and have a fine social time. We help the sick and needy when it is required, but we could do a great deal more if we had more cash. I am going to send The Guide photos of our demonstrations in pickling and cleaning a fowl, or in some other work, and also of our boys' and girls' club fair, which was held on October 11.

SARAH FREEMAN,
Elkhorn, Man., H.E.S.

RED CROSS WORKERS

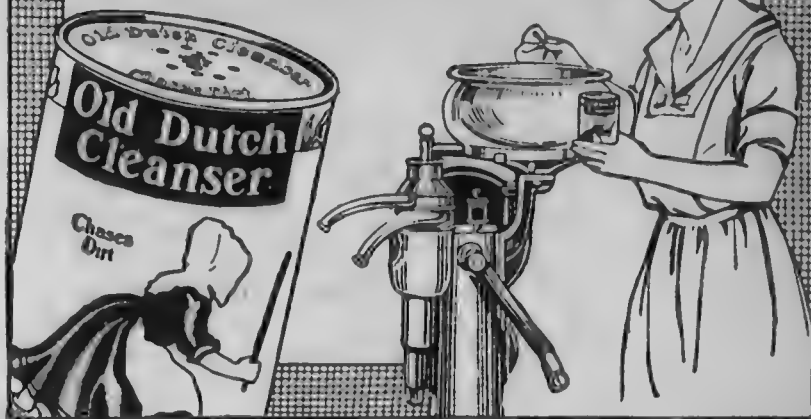
We are constantly planning ways and means to help the Red Cross Society. Within the last 12 months we have donated cash as follows to the above society: \$174, raised by means of a fowl supper and sale of two quilts; \$60, realized from a rag ball social; and \$140, raised by joint picnic of U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. at Coates' Lake on Dominion Day. At Claremont school-house we have held several lectures, illustrated by lantern slides, including such subjects as A Trip Around the World The Devastation of Belgium, Scenes of the European War, etc., which we found very interesting and instructive. At these lectures we take up a collection, which, after defraying expenses, buys material which provides sewing for members to make garments for our soldiers. We have a U.F.W.A. and a Canadian Red Cross Society and at present all our members are busy sewing and knitting for the boys at the front. Some time in November we hope to hold a social and bazaar, each member to provide not less than three home-made articles and more if possible, for the proceeds are going to the Red Cross fund. Owing to the shortage of labor many of our women have been helping outside on the farm this year. Some other time I will tell you more about our club.

E. C. PALMER,
Claremont U.F.W.A. Sec. Treas.

You Want Your Dairy Bright and Sanitary

Keeping things clean makes them work better and last longer.

Then use Old Dutch
and save time and money.



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BUY Hallam GUARANTEED FURS

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No matter where you live, you can obtain the latest styles and the highest quality in Fur sets or garments from Hallam's by mail. All Hallam garments are high quality Furs—yet can be obtained by you direct by mail at lower prices than elsewhere for the same quality—every Hallam garment is guaranteed.

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Because, in the first place, we buy our skins direct from the Trapper, and sell direct to you for cash, saving you a great share of the middlemen's profits—high store rent—bad accounts—salesman's salaries. Then you are sure of satisfaction when you buy by mail from Hallam. You see the articles in your own home and can examine them without interference—if the goods do not please YOU in any way—you can simply send them back AT OUR EXPENSE, and we will cheerfully return your money—you are not out one cent—we are thus compelled to give extra good value, as we cannot afford to have goods returned.

The articles illustrated in this advertisement are fair samples of Hallam's great values and will be sent promptly on receipt of price.

1506—Driving Coat of Fine Muskrat, 45 inch length, beautifully designed. Skins are of fine quality; even, dark colors, carefully matched, and workmanship is faultless. Lined with heavy guaranteed brown satin—new style collar, which can be worn as a high Chin-chin or flat as in small illustration. Finished at waist line with half belt. In sizes 32 to 42 bust. \$75.00, delivered to you.

1686—Handsome Manchurian Wolf Set. Newest design, made from fine, jet black silky skins. The large stole is in two skin style, wide across the back and shoulders—trimmed with heads, tails and paws. Muff is large and comfortable, made over soft down bed—has wrist cord and is trimmed with head and tail—lined with corded silk poplin. Exceptional value. \$13.50 per set, delivered to you.

1508—Muff to match in new melon shape (as illustrated), or in pillow style, \$11.50, delivered to you.

1507—Hat to match, silk lined. \$7.50, delivered to you.

FREE

A beautifully illustrated Fur Style Book—giving advance information on furs and fur fashions and containing 125 illustrations of up-to-date Furs and Fur Garments. All these illustrations are photographs of living people—thus showing how the Furs REALLY appear; it shows Furs for every member of the family.

Don't fail to send for this book TO-DAY—it is now ready for mailing and will be sent as requests are received.

HALLAM'S 1917-18

FUR STYLE BOOK

Don't forget to send for Hallam's Style Book today—it's FREE—Address, using the number as below.

John Hallam
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The largest in our line in Canada.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE
MENTION THE GUIDE



Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON



WINNING THE WAR

A number of stories are coming in on "What boys and girls have done or may do to win the war," but not enough have yet come to make the contest very close or interesting. That is a subject that should appeal to all the boy and girl readers and by the letters that have come in I know it does, but I want a great many letters.

Poems are still coming in. You know the prize was given some weeks ago, so that the poems that have come in recently have no opportunity to win a prize even if they are better than anything we have received.

Money is coming in for the Blue Cross in a very satisfactory way, but not so well as for last week. Those who have contributed this week are:

"Up and Doing Society," per
Dorothy Bertram, Rounthwaite, \$2.00
Ove Hansen, Cavell, Sask. .50
Kathleen Arthur, Shoal Lake, Man. 1.00
Laura A. Holstein, Wauchope, Sask. .50
Margaret Bartley, Margo, Sask. .25
Clara Koppernd, Cadillac, Sask. .10
Beryl M. Dickson, Wiseton, Sask. .25

DIXIE PATTON.

"UP AND DOING SOCIETY"

We, the school children of East Brandon, have formed a sewing society called "The Up and Doing Society." We make clothes for the Serbian children and intend to help some of the funds.

You will find enclosed a postal note for two dollars which we would like you to turn into the Blue Cross Fund.

We would like very much to see this letter in print. Our colors are yellow and black ribbon. From the members of the "Up and Doing Society."

Sec. Dorothy Bertram.

SERIOUS PRAIRIE FIRE

I am thirteen years of age. I would like to become a member of the Young Canada Club. I will tell you a story of a big prairie fire. Two years ago as I was coming home from town, a man set fire to a straw stack. Next day it was very windy. In the afternoon it began to spread. Four threshing machines stopped and all the men went to

fight it. It came to a farmer's yard and burned a sod barn, a hay stack, an oat stack and a hundred chickens. It happened that the man who owned the farm was out threshing. So his wife and children took some blankets and went out on the potato ground and lay down. A neighbor close by who had a car, came and took them to his house. There were about fifty men fighting the fire. The threshing machine was at our place at the time. I am sending you fifty cents by postal note for the Blue Cross. I will close.

OVE HANSEN,

Cavell, Sask.

THE LITTLE SILVER BOAT

Once there was a little village called Brookville. The people of this village imagined that on June the fourth, just at dusk, a little silver boat came sailing down the river which wound around the village. There was a man that lived at Brookville who had two sons, one named Edward and the other named Howard. These boys said they were going to see the boat. So when June the fourth came the two boys went down to the river and as they stood on the bank they could see something far off. As they watched it came nearer and nearer. Soon they saw it was just two men trying to fool the people. When the men saw their trick was found out they gave the boys the boat. The people of Brookville still think a little silver boat goes sailing down the river. But Edward and Howard know it does not.

LILLIAN LOUISE MACKESSOCK.
Kessock, Sask. Age 9.

TWO WORKERS

Who keeps the Hunger foe at bay?
Who feeds England's children now
And gladly toils for them, day by day?
The man behind the plow.

Who keeps the enemy hordes away?
Who beats the brutal Hun
Till he turns and flies in great dismay?
The man behind the gun.

Thus toil the two workers now,
To beat and defeat the Hun;
One man behind the plow,
And the other behind the gun.
FREDERICK JOHNS,
Furnes, Sask. Age 12.

AN ENJOYABLE DAY

One day last summer we and our neighbors were going out berry picking. It was a bright morning and we started early in the morning. We had cars, but it was a long drive. There was one place where they were fixing the road, up a steep hill, and they were just plowing it when we came to go down. It was rough, but we got down safely.

When we got there we stopped on the top of the hill and carried our lunch down. We looked around a little bit, then we sat down to have our dinner. It happened to be on one of the girl's birthday, and her mother made a nice cake and put candies on top, also a nickle and a button and a stick. I got the stick and the nickle and nobody ever saw the button, but there was just one piece left.

Then it was berry picking, there was just black and red currants. We all picked till we were good and tired, then

we went and took our lunch up to the cars and had supper and then we were ready to go home.

We went a different way home to get out of that hill, and when we came to the creek we stopped to put water in the cars, then we children got out and waded way down the creek.

Oh! my, the water was nice and warm, but soon the elegant fun ended because we had to go on home.

I have never written to The Grain Growers' Guide before, but I hope I'll succeed and see my letter in print.

AGNES ELLEPSON,
Medicine Hat. Age 13.

THE MOUSE

He comes through holes and knots in floors
And slips in through the cracks in doors,
He steals things that are good to eat
And takes it home to his babies sweet.

He goes outside to a field near by,
Takes a mouthful of grain and slips in so sly;
Sometimes goes out in the fields to roam,
But always comes back to his dear little home.

He comes in the schoolroom very bold,
Which is nice and warm and not as cold
As it has been outside all day—
At least the mousie thought that way.

He goes in a farmhouse and finds in there
Some cheese and an apple, a peach and a pear;
He takes a mouthful and starts away,
But he's sure to come back another day.

The next day he comes to the same place again,
He gets on the shelf where the cheese is, and then
He puts his nose on the wrong spot—
And bang! The poor little mousie's caught.

LUCILLE INNES,
Rural Route No. 1, Regina. Age 11.

CIRCUS DAY FOR THE DOO DADS

There isn't anything those Doo Dads can't do, is there? Their stunts in the circus ring are just as clever as one can see anywhere, and how the audience is enjoying it! Do you see those fellows on the far side applauding for all they are worth, and very much to the discomfort of a couple of others. There are just as many mischievous Doo Dads at the circus as there are ordinarily mischievous boys. Do you see the little Doo Dad up on top of the post with his catapult? Then one is crawling under the wall of the dressing room of the performers. But isn't the clown the delight of your heart? But all is not serene on the band stand. The little fellow was tormenting the drummer but got the drumstick in the eye. They are all very amusing, aren't they? Let us know sometime what you think of them.



Seager Wheeler's World-Prize Wheat

For FREE Distribution

Last winter The Grain Growers' Guide inaugurated and carried out a plan for the distribution of pure registered seed throughout the prairie provinces. So well was the project received and so satisfying the result of the distribution that The Guide has decided to repeat it during the coming winter. The Guide has decided to spend \$10,000 for the distribution of the world's best wheat, oats and barley. Seager Wheeler's world prize winning wheat, oats and barley have been purchased as well as the seed of other world prize winners. All of this seed is free to every subscriber of The Guide.

Red Bobs Wheat This is an Australian wheat which Seager Wheeler has been selecting for eight years. It ripens ten days ahead of Marquis, is a heavier yielder, stronger in the straw and the head is remarkable for its length and compactness. Mr. Wheeler considers it the most nearly perfect wheat he has ever known and superior to anything he has ever grown. A sheaf of this wheat won the sweepstakes prize at the International Dry Farming Congress at Peoria, Illinois, this year. Mr. Wheeler has fixed a price of \$15 per bushel on this wheat and cannot supply the demand. The Guide has the only seed for distribution.

Kitchener Wheat Six or seven years ago Seager Wheeler discovered a new and distinct variety of wheat in his prize winning Marquis plots. By hand selecting for a number of years he developed a wheat superior to Marquis in yield, straw and head. In the hailstorm of 1913 which cleaned out his farm Red Bobs and Kitchener Wheat were the only ones that stood up. On his seed plots Kitchener Wheat has yielded as high as 80 bushels per acre. Last year The Guide purchased 10 bushels of selected Kitchener from Mr. Wheeler at \$30 per bushel. The progeny of this seed as well as Mr. Wheeler's own crop The Guide has for distribution this year. Last year at the International Dry Farm Congress at El Paso, Texas, Mr. Wheeler took the sweepstakes against the world with his Kitchener Wheat.

Marquis Wheat Seager Wheeler, W. D. Lang of Indian Head and James S. Fields of Regina have all captured world prizes for their Marquis Wheat. Four times Mr. Wheeler has brought down the world championship; last year Mr. Lang got the world prize for the best dry farm wheat and this year Mr. Fields took the same prize. Each of them had a splendid crop this year and their sample is nearly perfect. The Guide has purchased the very choicest of their seed from all of them and it will be for free distribution.

Victory Oats Seager Wheeler has an enviable prize winning record on his oats. He specializes in Victory Oats because after many years of comparison and hand selection he is convinced that the Victory is the best oat in the world. He had a beautiful crop this year, his sample is as nearly perfect as possible, his seed is registered and The Guide has purchased all of it for distribution. Mr. Wheeler finds that it out-yields any kind of oat that he has used. The panicles are larger and more upright and the straw stronger.

Canadian Thorpe Barley Seager Wheeler has nearly all the prize winning records possible for the production of barley. He captured sweepstakes in Saskatchewan three times which gave him the Brewer's Trophy. He specializes in Canadian Thorpe Barley because after years of experimental work he has found it to yield heavier and be more suitable than any other variety that he has grown. He has a very fine crop this year and The Guide has purchased all of it for distribution. All of Mr. Wheeler's seed is registered and sealed by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association to ensure its purity and cleanliness. The only exception is in the case of Red Bobs and Kitchener wheat which are new and not yet registered. They however, are pure and clean and of the highest quality in every respect.

Red Fife Wheat Last year The Guide found that there was very little demand for Red Fife Wheat, nearly every person preferring Marquis. However, as there was some demand The Guide has secured a quantity of a choice hand selected strain of registered Red Fife from

the Indian Head Experimental Farm and will distribute this seed free to our subscribers.

Banner Oats American Banner Oats are still the leaders in popularity throughout Western Canada. The Guide has secured a quantity of registered Banner Oats from experienced members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. These are a very fine sample and guaranteed for purity, cleanliness and germination qualities.

O.A.C. 21 Barley Professor Bracken of the University of Saskatchewan is recognized as one of the foremost seed experts on the American Continent. He has developed by selection one of the very finest strains of O.A.C. 21 Barley in existence. Last year The Guide secured from him a quantity of Elite Stock Seed and had it grown by five of the most experienced members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. This is first generation registered seed. It is the most popular variety of barley grown in Canada and is a heavy yielder. This seed will all be for distribution.

Introducing The Guide The purpose of The Grain Growers' Guide better seed campaign is two-fold. First it is to place the very choicest seed in the world within the reach of every farmer, farmer's wife, son and daughter. Second, it is to introduce The Grain Growers' Guide into the households where it is not now read. We believe The Grain Growers' Guide is the best farm paper in Canada and we are spending a great deal of money every year to improve it. Naturally, we wish to give this improved service to every farm home. We are therefore giving away, absolutely free, this world's best seed grain to any person who will take a few hours of their time to introduce The Guide in a few farm homes in their community or collect renewal subscriptions from their neighbors.

Seager Wheeler's Crop After twenty-one years' experience on his present farm at Rosthern, Saskatchewan, Seager Wheeler this year had the finest crop in all his experience. The rainfall was short but due to his tillage methods he succeeded in producing a magnificent crop of wheat, oats, barley and potatoes, the quality of which is absolutely unexcelled. The same might be said of the crops of the other men from whom The Guide has purchased this seed for distribution. All of this seed will be cleaned and graded up in accordance with the strictest regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Any person who secures a sack of this seed, no matter how small, has something that will be of great value in the production of future crops.

Better Seed Book It is impossible to describe in the space available on this page the methods by which The Guide's seed has been produced and the prize winning record which these producers hold. For this reason The Grain Growers' Guide has prepared a **Better Seed Book** describing the production of registered seed, the methods by which it is produced and a detailed description of each kind of seed which is being distributed. The book is a mine of valuable information on cultivation and production methods necessary to produce large and more profitable crops. The various seed, seed plots and heads from which the grain is produced are shown in the Better Seed Book and full details are also given as to our method of distribution. The book will be mailed free to any person who fills in the coupon on this page and mails it immediately to The Guide office.

\$500 SEED FAIR \$500

In connection with our distribution of registered seed last year, the United Grain Growers Limited offered \$500 in cash prizes divided into 43 prizes for those who produced the best seed and sheaves from the pure seed which The Guide distributed. The Seed Fair was held on November 1 and 2, 1917, in Winnipeg. Full details of it and a list of the prize winners is published elsewhere in this issue of The Guide. Next year The Guide will hold another Seed Fair and the United Grain Growers Limited has donated \$500 in cash for prizes to those who produce the best seed and sheaves from the grain which The Guide is distributing this winter. The winners in The Grain Growers' Guide Seed Fair will stand among the producers of the world's best seed. Full details of the Seed Fair are given in The Guide's Better Seed Book.

A REMARKABLE COLLECTION

Probably never in the world has such a collection of choice seed been made by any institution as that which The Guide has to offer free to its readers this year. No pains nor money have been spared to get the very best seed and The Guide is sure that this \$10,000 better seed campaign will result in bringing to the farmers of the prairie provinces, millions of dollars of benefit in larger crops and higher grades in the next few years.

*A thing well begun is a thing half done.
Good, well selected and clean seed, coupled with good tillage
bespeaks the future of the crop.*

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
Winnipeg, Man.

THE GUIDE'S BETTER SEED BOOK

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Please send me immediately one copy of your "BETTER SEED BOOK" containing a full description of the seed which you will distribute and the method by which I may secure a portion of it.

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Absolute Security

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LICENSED AND BONDED

Each of the grain companies whose announcement appears on this page is licensed by the Canada Grain Commission to handle consignments of grain from farmers on commission. Each company is also bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada Grain Act, to a sufficient amount which in the opinion of the Canada Grain Commission will ensure the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealers' advertisements are published in The Guide except those licensed and bonded according to the above provisions.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

YOUR GRAIN SHIPMENTS

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We are experienced grain dealers and competent to get you the best possible results. Our work is prompt, accurate and reliable.

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Ship Your Grain

Wood Grain Company Limited

To get best results you want experienced men who understand handling grain on samples. Our salesman has had twenty years experience on sample markets and six years on Canada markets.

Mark B.L. Fort William or Port
Arthur. Notify Winnipeg.

UNIONIST CANDIDATE

John F. Reid, of Orcadia, Sask., a director of the United Grain Growers Limited and formerly director and member of the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, has been nominated as Unionist candidate for the constituency of MacKenzie in the forthcoming federal election. Mr. Reid is a successful grain grower and stock raiser and is one of the best and most favorably known farmers in Northern Saskatchewan.

The British Commons has adopted a bill extending the life of the parliament for another eight months, carry-

ing it to July 30. This is the fourth time the life of the parliament has been prolonged.

PACKERS MADE 80 PER CENT

The report of the commission appointed to investigate the charges of excessive profits in the O'Connor report has been published. It states that the profits made during the war period yielded an extraordinary return upon the capital invested. In the year 1916 the trading profits of the Davies Company were equal to 80 per cent. on its investment. War taxes, however, are repayable out of these profits. Profits were due partly to the expansion in the volume of the business done, as well as to an increase in the percentage of profits earned upon sales. Export sales yielded a high percentage of profit. For a considerable time the Davies Company secured the advantage of a fixed minimum selling price, a concession granted to no other packer. Out of every dollar paid by the public in the purchase of hog products in the Davies Company's retail stores 19 to 21 cents represents the cost of operating such stores and the expense of delivery to the customer. During the war period the main object of the Davies and Matthews-Blackwell Companies appears

The N. BAWLF GRAIN COMPANY, Limited

Thirty years' experience and an up-to-date organization enables us to give you real service in the handling of your grain. You will be absolutely safe in consigning your grain to us. You will be equally safe in investing the proceeds of your grain in—

CANADA VICTORY WAR BONDS

to have been to do as large an amount of business as possible, and to obtain the profit upon it. There was no evidence, however, that the companies got together with a view to keeping down the price of live hogs in Canada. For the four years ending March 31, 1917, the percentages of profits obtained by the Davies Company on turnover were as follows: 1913-14, 14 per cent; 1914-15, 2.87 per cent; 1915-16, 5.32 per cent; 1916-17, 3.99 per cent. The percentage of total profits during the four years on these products sold to the Canadian public was 12.7 per cent, on specialties and cooked meat, 13.2 per cent, on produce purchased in the United States and sold outside of Canada 1.6 per cent, and on English exports 72.5 per cent.

THREE IMPORTANT NOMINATIONS

At a convention attended by about 350 delegates, held on November 15, at Shoal Lake, Manitoba, Hon. T. A. Crerar, federal minister of agriculture, was unanimously chosen as the Unionist candidate. R. H. Dennison, who was nominated for the constituency on the Farmers' Platform last June, told the meeting why he was withdrawn from the field to leave it clear for Mr. Crerar. Since the previous nomination things had taken a change and a Union government had been formed to bring the war to a successful issue. Everybody hoped that the Union government would be supported. Mr. Dennison alluded to the newspaper report as to Mr. Crerar's candidature in Marquette. Mr. Crerar has got in touch with him. He, Mr. Dennison, and his friends, had eventually decided that there was nothing to do but to leave the field clear, so that the Union government could carry on its work. He had taken the ground that he would not oppose Mr. Crerar, at least until after the war and withdrew his name as an aspirant for the present candidature.

Whidden Runs in Brandon

At a representative convention held in Brandon on November 16, Dr. Whidden, president of the Brandon College, was nominated as Unionist candidate. Roderick McKenzie's name was also before the convention. He secured 72 votes as against Dr. Whidden's 115 votes in the first count. After the results were declared, Mr. McKenzie, in a few well-chosen words, expressed himself as glad to submit to the decision of the convention, and that he was more pleased because of the high character of the convention's choice. He paid a high tribute to Dr. Whidden's ability.

Meighan Nominated

Hon. Arthur Meighan, minister of the interior in the new Union government, was accorded the unanimous nomination of the supporters of the Union government in his constituency of Portage la Prairie for the coming election on November 15.

The total vote cast in the last Saskatchewan provincial election was 188,424 of which the Liberals polled 105,899, Conservatives 69,854 and Independents 12,671. Twenty-six candidates in all lost their deposits, 17 being Conservatives, one Labor, two Non-Partisans and six Independents.

It has ever been true that in matters of great social and political import our legal decisions and theories have conformed themselves to the current political and social thought, and not our social and political thought to our legal theories.—Bruce.

Humor

She: "The man I marry must be bold, but not audacious; handsome as Apollo, yet industrious as Vulcan; wise as Solomon, but meek as Moses—a man all women would court, yet devoted to only the one woman."

He: "How lucky we met."

Mr. Brown: "I had a queer dream last night, my dear. I thought I saw another man running off with you."

Mrs. Brown: "And what did you say to him?"

Mr. Brown: "I asked him what he was running for."

"Yes," said the cynical old sea captain, "when I was shipwrecked in South America I came across a tribe of wild women. Absolutely wild. They had no tongues."

"Good gracious!" exclaimed the listener; "how could they talk?"

"They couldn't," was the reply. "That was what made them wild."

"You're double-faced!" shouted the interrupter at the political meeting; "you're double-faced, that's what you are!"

"It's quite evident," remarked the candidate, "that my friend is not double-faced, or he would not have come out tonight with the face he has on him."

A Scottish doctor who was attending a laird had instructed the butler of the house in the art of taking and recording his master's temperature with a thermometer. On paying his usual morning call he was met by the butler, to whom he said: "Well, John, I hope the laird's temperature is not any higher today."

The man looked puzzled for a minute, and then replied: "Weel, I was just wonderin' that mysel'. Ye see, he deed at twal o'clock."

Old Farmer (to soldier son just returned from the front): "Well, Dick, what be these tanks like that there's so much talk about?"

Son: "Why, they're just wobbling thingamabobs, full o' what-you-may-call-ems, and they blaze away like billyo!"

Old Farmer: "Aye I heard they was wonderful things, but I never could get any details afore."

"You've made a mistake in your paper," said an indignant man, entering the editorial sanctum of a daily paper. "I was one of the competitors at that athletic match yesterday, and you have called me 'the well-known light-weight champion.'"

"Well aren't you?" inquired the editor.

"No, I'm nothing of the kind, and it's confoundedly awkward, because I'm a coal merchant."

Senator Simmons was discussing the proposed war-tax on automobile-owners. "Making war-taxes," he said, "isn't pleasant work. It puts one in the position of the facetious minister at Ocean Grove who took a little girl on his knee and said:

"I don't love you, Nellie."

"All the ladies on the breeze-swept veranda laughed, but little Nellie frowned and said:

"You've got to love me. You've got to."

"Got to? How so?" laughed the divine.

"Because," said Nellie stoutly, "you've got to love them that hate you and I hate you, goodness knows."

Record entries of breeding and of fat cattle and of fat sheep in the individual lists, a list of exhibitors exceeding that of any former year by

fully one-fifth and the largest number of total entries in its history, are catalogued for the sixteenth International Livestock Exhibition to be held at the Chicago stockyards, December 1 to 8.

A total of 1,449 head of breeding cattle are entered, against 1,245 last year. Shorthorns lead with 527 head, the Herefords come next with 465, the Angus third with 199.

A statistical summary of the entries exclusive of carlot classes with comparisons with recent years follows:

	1917	1916	1914	1913
Breeding cattle	1,449	1,245	1,200	944
Fat steers	397	225	279	378
Breeding sheep	421	553	551	447
Fat sheep	435	323	387	365
Breeding swine	470	541	818	698
Fat swine	337	375	482	375
Horses	907	1,110	1,052	1,254

Grand total of all stock 4,416 4,352 4,769 4,451

POTATO PRICES

Correspondents of the food controller's office reported on November 15 the following wholesale price for potatoes, all quotations being on the basis of a 90 lb. bag: Toronto, Ontario stock, \$2.10-\$2.15; Ottawa, Ontario and Prince Edward Island stock, \$1.90-\$2.00; Montreal, New Brunswick, \$2.25; Quebec stock, \$2.10; Ontario, \$1.90, in car lots on track; Quebec, Quebec, New Brunswick and Lake St. John stock, \$1.75-\$1.85, market slow; Halifax, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island stock, \$2.00; St. John, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick stock, \$1.90-\$2.00, stock moving freely. American prices—Buffalo, round white western sacked cobbles, \$2.25.

OLEOMARGARINE

Ottawa, Nov. 12.—Announcement was made tonight by the food controller that applications for licenses to manufacture oleomargarine in Canada or to import it should be made to the office of the Veterinary Director-General, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Further regulations in regard to the manufacture and importation of oleomargarine are being prepared by officials of the department of agriculture and representatives of the food controller. Until these are adopted it is impossible to set a date when the licenses will be operative, but notice will be given in the newspapers.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$11,030.52
Welwyn Farmers' Elevator Co. Ltd., Welwyn, Sask.	500.00
H. C. Luther, Thackeray, Sask.	3.50
Total	\$11,534.02

French Red Cross Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$63.50
Welwyn Farmers' Elevator Co. Ltd., Welwyn, Sask.	500.00
Total	\$563.50

Y.M.C.A. Military Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$25.00
Welwyn Farmers' Elevator Co. Ltd., Welwyn, Sask.	500.00
J. H. Stanley, Carnduff, Sask.	2.00
Total	\$527.00

Polish Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$109.00
J. H. Stanley, Carnduff, Sask.	1.00
Total	\$110.00

Red Cross Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$4,122.86
J. H. Stanley, Carnduff, Sask.	2.00
Total	\$4,124.86

Previously Acknowledged

French Wounded Emergency Fund	\$ 33.50
British Red Cross Fund	17.50
Serbian Relief Fund	293.00
Blue Cross Fund	1.00
British Sailors' Relief Fund	30.00
Canadian Patriotic Fund	890.00
Prisoners of War Fund	105.00
Returned Soldiers' Fund	25.00
Total	\$18,254.38

The reports coming through from Russia in the past week have been intermittent and conflicting, but they indicate that Kerensky has lost control of the situation. One report stated that he was marching on Petrograd with 200,000 soldiers and indications were that he had again got control of affairs. It appears now, however, that he was deserted by most of his officers and virtually ordered to surrender. Kerensky evaded his enemies and disappeared, disguised as a sailor. One report states that Ex-Czar Nicholas has been declared Emperor of Siberia.

The Teuton invasion of Italy appears to have been countered at the Piave River. Part of the section between the Piave and the Sile rivers has been inundated by the Italians, so that the most exposed point for 15 miles on the west bank of the Piave the enemy is effectively held in check. Meanwhile French and British reinforcements are being rushed to assist in stemming the tide of invasion.

At a meeting held in Centre Winnipeg on November 16, Dr. Bland and Major Andrews, the rival claimants for the Unionist nomination in that constituency agreed to resign and go before an open convention held the following night. At this meeting Major Andrews received 507 nominating votes as against 283 for Dr. Bland. The labor men also have a candidate in the field.

LOVE OF THE LAND

Some months ago I received a letter from a man whose name is probably known to everybody in Canada. He did me the honor of setting me a task which I wanted to do, but to which I did not feel equal. Finally, I wrote to him and asked permission to use his letter, as I felt that it really did what he wanted me to do. He granted my request, but declined to let me use his name, so I shall publish what he wrote without making any changes except such as are needed to conceal his identity.

"There is something with which you do not deal in your book, which I should like very much to see treated by you. It is this:

"My father went into the township of ——— about the year 1856. It was primeval forest. Every acre reduced to production meant hard work. He went to the lumberwoods in Michigan in the winter; came back to chopping and sowing a bit in the spring, summer and harvest; then sailed the lakes for a month or two. Then back to the lumberwoods, and so on as the seasons went by. After twenty years of this he found himself married, with a family, and with fifty or sixty acres cleared, or partially cleared. In the early seventies he sold out and went to the township of ———, in the county of ———. In this move he made no mistake, as he bought there an excellent farm for less money than he got for the ——— place. But the point is this: The new farm never took the place of the farm he had cleared by his own hard work. Ever afterwards when visiting back in ——— he would go and have a quiet visit on his own account, with no one to accompany him, on the acres he had cleared. This particular acre was dear to him, because here stood an oak three feet through that lodged in another not fifty feet away, and it took him three years to get both out of the way. Here was a swale full of elms and black ash that meant five years of hard work, but which eventually yielded. Here were all sorts of maples and beeches that meant logging and branding to no end. Here was the spot where the thirty inch stick of square timber baffled four teams, etc., etc. Every spot of this land was near and dear to him in proportion to the work it took to reclaim it. It was like the weak child to the mother who gave it birth.

"How different is the farmer of today on the prairie, or the purchaser of a farm in Ekfrid or ———. The sentimental attachment is no longer there."

Now let me confess. Often and often I have thought of writing something about the love of the land, but was restrained by the feeling that it was too intimate and personal to be exposed for the entertainment of the public. Goodness knows I have gossiped about almost everything in the most shameless way, but there was something about love of the land that seemed too sacred to reveal even to intimate friends. But finding that my friend is homesick for the farm on which he

was born, and about which he learned at his father's knee, I am emboldened to hang my heart on my sleeve and talk to those of my readers who have felt the love of the land and know what it means. I have the good fortune to be living on the farm on which I was born—the farm which my father cleared. Although I was born too late to take a hand in the work of clearing I learned the history of every acre before an open fireplace many years ago. The history of the clearing of the land, the first crops, the names and characters of the horses and cows on the place, are so interwoven with my youthful recollections that I seem to remember them all as if I had taken part in the battle with the wilderness myself, and had shared in all its triumphs and sorrows. Something of this farm struck a tendril into my heart which neither time nor distance could break. It is the only spot on earth that ever gave me the feeling of home. Even after being away for years I have sat down in New York or London, England, and have been as homesick for this farm as a little boy who makes his first journey away from his mother's side. At any time I could close my eyes and see the quiet fields, and I would wonder what crops they were sown to. At all times it was my place of refuge, and when I finally returned to it, it was with a feeling that my wanderings had ended and that I could settle down and enjoy life where I belonged.—Peter McArthur.

CO-OPERATION IN INDIA Extent of Development and Future Possibilities.

At a meeting of the East India Association recently held in London, an interesting paper, entitled "Co-operation in India: Its Aims and Difficulties," was read by B. Abdy Collins, I.C.S.

The lecturer pointed out that the co-operative movement is spreading in a marvellous manner in India. In 1907 there were 843 societies, with 90,000 members and over \$736,000 of capital. In 1912 the number of societies had increased nearly tenfold to 8,177, there were 400,000 members, and the aggregate capital was well over \$3,200,000. Three years later, in June 1915, the numbers of both societies and members had more than doubled, and stood at 17,327 and 825,000 respectively, while the combined capital of all classes of societies was just under \$29,200,000. This was an astounding result for a movement which depended on the honesty, intelligence and mutual confidence of the members of its societies. Referring to the distrust with which many present regarded this rapid progress, Mr. Collins said the feeling was based on various ideas. Some considered that the very system was unsuited to the Indian peasant, for whom unlimited liability must be fraught with danger; others doubted his ability or even desire to repay the relatively large sums advanced to him, while others, again, feared the stability of the higher financial organization, which must tend to make greater and greater demands on

the abilities of the leaders of the movement. The object of Mr. Collins' address was to resolve these fears, or, if that was not possible, to show that those who were helping to shape the course of co-operation in India were fully alive to the dangers and difficulties surrounding them. He proposed, first of all, to sketch the state of affairs which co-operation was designed to remedy; then to explain why it was that the types of society adopted might be expected to prove, and had proved, successful in helping the cultivator, and, lastly, to describe the difficulties and the way in which it was sought to meet them.

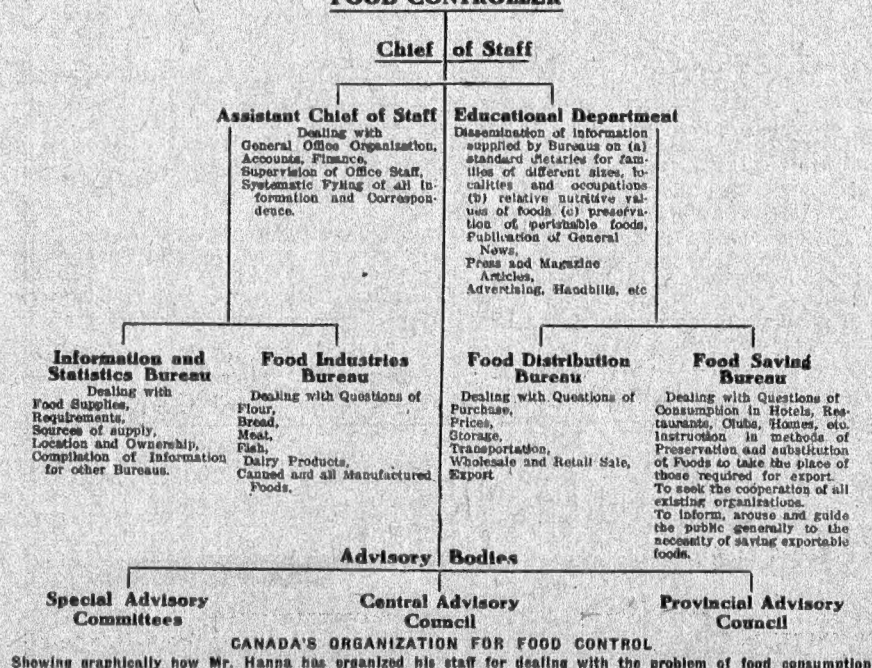
Constitution of a Society

The Raffeisen type of credit society, which had been chosen with various modifications, was very suitable for India in more ways than one. It was difficult to imagine a simpler form of association. It trained the members to manage their own affairs on business principles. It accustomed them to work together, and gave them a sense of the common interest. It encouraged the development of moral qualities which were of the highest value both to themselves and their fellows. Its basic principle was unlimited liability, and those who had experience of co-operation in India were confident that the whole fabric depended on it. It formed the best guarantee of good management and cohesion, and the best security for the safety of the money lent. Nothing but the constant menace of irretrievable ruin would make the average peasant bestir himself and do his best for the common good, and nothing but the possibility of recourse to the property of all the members would procure sufficient capital on reasonable terms. It was the very danger, which to the British mind seemed so great, that was the making of the movement. Really the danger was far greater in theory than in practice. In the first place, the whole constitution of the society was designed to minimize it. A society was confined to the small area of a village the inhabitants of which were often caste-fellows, and in any case had known each other for generations. A man could not become a member merely by taking a share. He had to be elected, after due consideration of his character and assets, and could be excluded by the adverse vote of a quarter of the members. The management of the society was in the hands of a committee, but their powers are relatively small. They were elected at the annual general meeting, at which no proxies are allowed, and receive no remuneration.

Co-operative Credit

Co-operative credit, in India, at any rate, is the foundation of all other forms. It provides the funds without which agricultural co-operation could not begin, and the education and training without which more complicated organization would be impossible. The co-operative credit society frees the peasant from economic slavery, widens his mental horizon, and creates the desire to do and the courage to achieve greater things. Agricultural co-operation will be the machinery by which agricultural improvements, such as new crops, new manures and new implements may reach the peasant, and, by the eventual elimination of the middleman, secure for him the profits of new methods and new discoveries. Co-operative dairies, manure societies, cattle breeding societies, and the like, are already in existence. Enough has been done to show that where the agricultural departments can prove to the peasant that an improvement will pay, the latter, when organized and provided with funds, is not only ready to take it up but capable of using it to good advantage. The progress must be slow and difficult. The figures of membership and capital quoted would be very big in Europe or America, but they represent little more than beginnings in India. What is needed from the government is a sound agricultural and educational policy, a proper financial control, and a clear determination to befriend and to support. The rest remains with the peasants of India, and Mr. Collins believed that they will show themselves not less adaptable than the cultivators of Europe.

FOOD CONTROLLER



STOCK—MISCELLANEOUS

FOREST HOME FARM—PRESENT OFFERING: Clydesdale mares and fillies; seven Shorthorn bulls; Yorkshire swine, both sexes; sixteen Oxford Down rams; B. P. Rock cockerels and pullets. A splendid lot of stuff at reasonable prices. Shipping stations, Carman and Roland, Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 42tf

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, RISING 3 years, \$500. Aberdeen-Angus bulls, \$125 and \$150. Yorkshire boars and sows. White Wyandotte cockerels, \$1.50. P. Hay, Lintrathen, Man. 45-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD RAM lambs of exhibition stock. Also Toulouse geese. For particulars, phone or write T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 45-6

SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES AND YORKSHIRES. Prices reduced on young bulls. J. Bousfield & Sons, MacGregor, Man. 23tf

REGISTERED AYRSHIRES AND SHETLANDS. Young stock for sale. John Teece, Abernethy, Sask. 46-8

HORSES

FOR SALE AT WORK HORSE PRICES—TWO registered Percheron mares, age 3 and 6, both in foal. Mac. Tannahill, Liberty, Sask. 46-3

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., Breeders of Clydesdales. Mares and fillies for sale. 23tf

McOPA PERCHERONS OF ALL AGES. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 45-8

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WANTED—CAR LOAD OF SEED OATS, Banner variety preferred. Must be free from noxious weeds. Send sample to G. E. Wainwright, Secretary-Treasurer, Borden Grain Growers' Association, Borden, Sask. 47-2

WANTED—TWO CARS OF SEED OATS, FREE from noxious seeds. Send sample and price to Secretary-Treasurer, Redjacket Local, Moosomin P.O., Sask. 47-2

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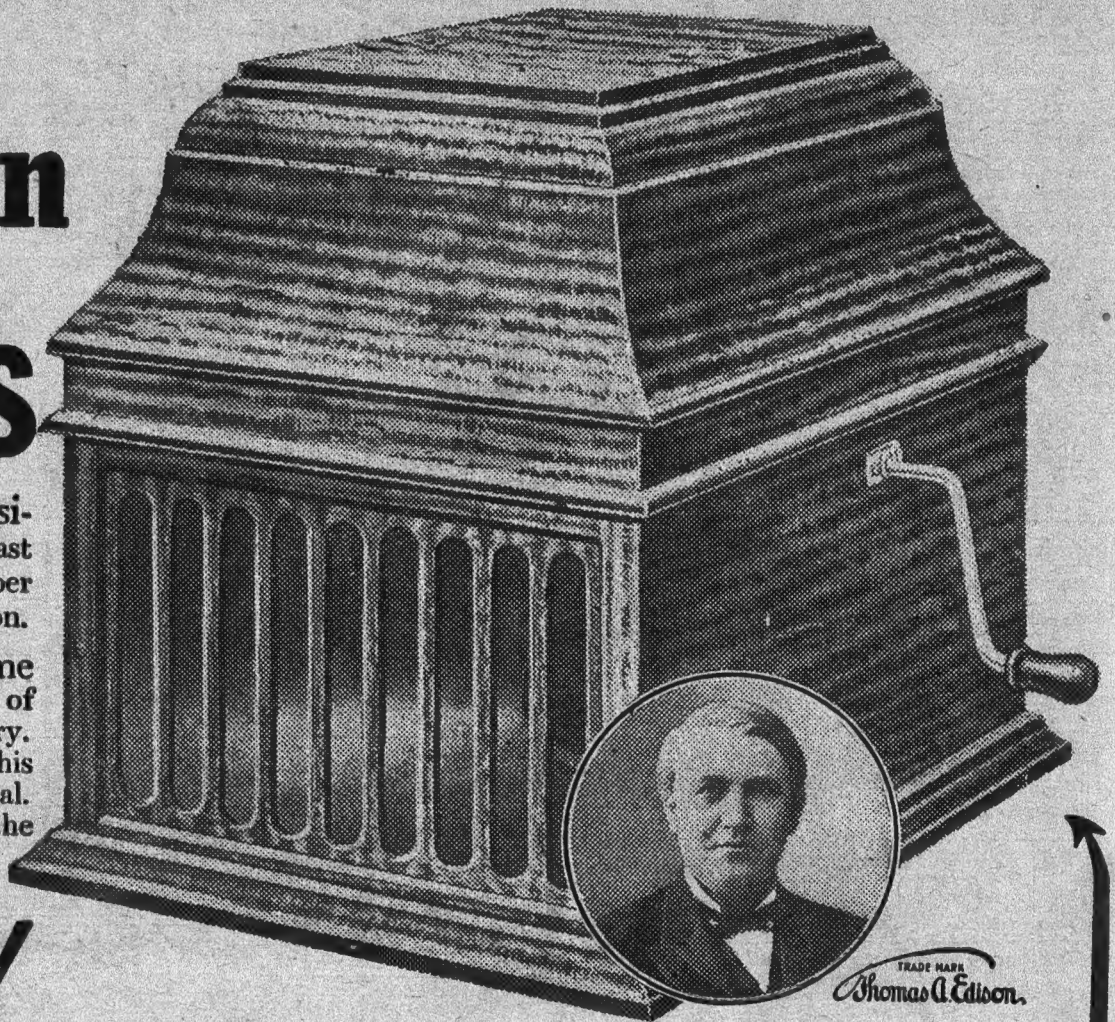
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